

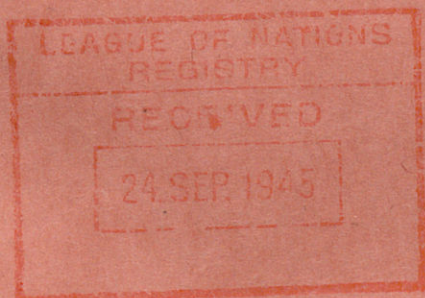
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EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT

Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau

# ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1944



GOVERNMENT PRESS, CAIRO  
1945



EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT

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Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau

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**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**FOR THE YEAR 1944**

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GOVERNMENT PRESS, CAIRO  
1945

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## INTRODUCTORY NOTE

*Cairo, March 1, 1945.*

HIS EXCELLENCY,

MAHMOUD FAHMI EL NOKRASHI PASHA,

MINISTER OF INTERIOR.

EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to submit to Your Excellency the Annual Report for 1944 of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau. I feel that this is a good moment to review the past, examine the present and attempt to predict the future.

It is now sixteen years since this Bureau was formed at a time when the Country was in what seemed to be an almost hopeless state of addiction to heroin.

If the tables of persons convicted under the Narcotic Laws, as laid out on pages 81 and 82 of this report, are compared with similar tables in 1931 the following striking results, especially as regards addicts will be seen:—

In prison on	Traffickers	Addicts	Total
1-10-1931 ... ..	4 327	2,882	7,209
1-10-1944 ... ..	14 42	133	1,575

You will also see that the total seizure of heroin during 1944 amounted to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grammes as compared with 80 kilos. or 80,000 grammes in 1929. At the same time the figures show that the average annual seizures of hashish during these last five years of war has been 1,688 kilos. as compared with the pre-war figure of 723 kilos. in 1939.

You will thus observe that whereas our heroin problem has dropped, for the time being, to almost zero, that of hashish, until 1943, had increased considerably.

I will not attempt to persuade myself or anyone else into believing that hashish or opium addiction, as practiced in this Country, is comparable in its evil effects to heroin addiction; the former is harmful while the latter is deadly; the danger, however, is that hashish and opium addiction predispose to heroin addiction, once that drug is within easy reach, as was clearly proved in the 1930's.



The Country's happy immunity from heroin addiction during recent years has been due to two causes. In the first place, by 1939 the League of Nations was well on the road towards control of drugs illicitly manufactured in Europe and was preparing to tackle the fundamental problem of international limitation of opium cultivation as being the basic source of most of the habit-forming drugs. The second cause has been the war itself, which for the last six years has closed the ports of Egypt to sea-borne drugs of European origin and also to the vast quantities of drugs that were being prepared in the Farthest East, where international co-operation and League control had been refused.

The work therefore of the C.N.I.B. has been largely reduced in one direction but only to be increased in another, namely in that of hashish and opium. Seizures of opium have increased by 40 % since 1943. The countries through which these drugs must pass to reach Egypt are separated finally from her by nothing more than a hundred mile strip of desert. Smuggling across this frontier is rife and has been encouraged by the high prices ruling in Egypt and facilitated by the constant cross-desert stream of military motor vehicles of all nationalities, many of whose drivers could not resist the temptation of making easy money by lifting the goods across the frontiers.

This problem of hashish and opium addiction in Egypt must not be regarded lightly but must be recognised as the first step, as was proved before, towards complete servitude to white drugs or opium derivatives leading to eventual ruin and demoralization. What alarms me is the possibility or rather the probability that these white drugs will once again obtain entry into this country from abroad. I am assured that Allied Control will at once be placed on the alkaloid factories of the Balkans and Central Europe immediately after occupation by the Allies so as to prevent leakage of drugs into the contraband trade but, even with this assurance, I fear that the demands of a weary world for a stimulant and the enormous profits to be made out of it may once again release this flood of poison. For these reasons I consider our anti-hashish work to be not only important in itself but to be vital to the future interests of the Country as rendering the ground unfertile to the menace in the near future of a second plague of heroin addiction: my report is therefore concerned almost entirely with the hashish problem.

The C.N.I.B. acknowledges with thanks the permission of the Palestine Authorities to publish extracts from the Report for 1944 of the Palestine Police on the prevention of traffic in Dangerous Drugs.



In spite of their many preoccupations in combating terrorism in Palestine, they have continued their unremiting fight against illicit drugs which otherwise would undoubtedly have reached Egypt to the great harm of the Egyptians. For this, Egypt owes them a debt of gratitude.

An outstanding feature of the Palestine Report is that whereas hashish seizures are shown to have fallen successively by 50 % in each of the last three years, due no doubt to the anti-hashish campaign in Lebanon and Syria, the quantity of opium seized has been greater than in any of the last three years.

Whereas it is known that most of the seized hashish has been grown in Lebanon and Syria, it is also known that the opium poppy is not grown in those countries or in Palestine, the opium therefore which has been seized in Palestine during 1944 after transiting Lebanon and Syria must clearly have passed into those countries from outside.

For facility of reference I here include a table showing in kilogrammes the total weight of these drugs seized jointly by Palestine and Egypt in the last five years.

Seized by	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940
Egypt ... {	Hashish ... 1,445	2,049	2,716	1,335	898
	Opium ... 1,171	686	1,271	1,153	1,650
Palestine ... {	Hashish ... 1,032	2,647	4,415	3,050	838
	Opium ... 692	287	520	1,605	365
Seized jointly {	Hashish ... 2,477	4,696	7,131	4,385	1,736
	Opium ... 1,863	973	1,791	2,758	2,015
Total kilogrammes of drugs seized jointly {	4,340	5,669	8,922	7,143	3,751

From this it can be seen at a glance that, whereas total opium seizures are up, those of hashish, compared with 1942, have been reduced by 65 %, due unquestionably to the destruction in 1943 and 1944 by the Lebanese and Syrian Authorities of some two-thirds of the hashish crop.



In the main body of this report will be found a full account of the 1944 destruction campaign which I have been authorized to publish by the Governments concerned.

Before commenting on the details of this notable achievement I feel that I must point out that, were it not for the craving for hashish in Egypt, this crop would have no value, it having only very limited medical use.

During the campaign, 645 hectares (1,600 acres, or 1,540 feddans) of the growing hashish plant were pulled up and burned. It is calculated that the amount of drug which would have been produced from the area of crop thus destroyed would have amounted to 50 tons. I calculate that, had this potential 50 tons not been destroyed on the ground, 75 % of it or 37.5 tons would have passed into Egypt. A ton is equivalent to 1000 kilos. The price per kilo. in the wholesale trade in Egypt this last year has averaged about 240 Egyptian Pounds, the total sum therefore that would have been spent in Egypt on this proportion of the whole crop had it not been destroyed, would have been about L.E. 9,000,000. It is impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy the area of hashish cultivation that escaped detection and was safely harvested and converted into drug. When one realises the difficulties of detection, the wideness of the areas where hashish cultivation is possible and the determination of the cultivators, it is in no way detracting from the success of the campaign to assume that the area discovered and destroyed formed about 2/3 of the total crop. On this assumption, there remains in the market another 30 tons of drug of which 75 % or 22.5 tons will succeed in entering Egypt. If last year's prices hold, this quantity will represent a sum of L.E. 5,400,000 in the wholesale, to be doubled or trebled in passing through the retail to the consumer.

Without the campaign so successfully waged, the total crop would have produced some 75 tons of drug of which 75 % or 56 tons would have entered Egypt during the coming year. No doubt such a large quantity would have brought down the average price in Egypt but, even if the price had dropped by half, it would still have represented L.E. 6,700,000 in the wholesale.

The squandering of these vast sums of Egypt's money in smoker's dreams can only be considered a national calamity.

Colonel Coghill calls attention to the fact that his estimate of yield per acre appearing in his report published on pages from 57 to 63 shows a marked divergence from that given by the French Sûreté in previous C.N.I.B. Reports. The reasons for this divergence would appear to be mainly as follows: (a) all previous estimates have been based on hearsay evidence furnished by cultivators, traffickers and



others whose opinions have doubtless varied in proportion to the personal interest of the informer, (b) no scientific approach has yet been made to the problem of estimating yield to acreage, crops being in every case contraband and as such, not susceptible to the control necessary for scientific computation.

Without, therefore, accepting either set of figures as finally accurate, but inclining, perhaps, to the rather more conservative figure, given after the most careful estimation by Colonel Coghill, the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau is of opinion that the following steps should be taken with a view to establishing the statistical truth :—

A measured area of ground possessing those accompanying features of soil, height and climate normally preferred for the cultivation of "cannabis sativa" should be sown with this plant, subjected to the usual agricultural treatment and the crop eventually harvested and prepared for consumption, all operations being carried out under the strictest possible control and the drug being eventually destroyed.

In pursuance of this opinion, the C.N.I.B. will endeavour to put the above operation into effect during the coming spring. In the following year, it is hoped, there will thus be made available a set of scientifically controlled figures upon which it will be possible to base a provisioned estimate of yield per acre. Thereafter, with regular yearly repetition of the process, it should be possible to arrive at an absolute standard which will have taken into account any seasonal irregularities in the matter of sowing, weather, harvesting and other agricultural uncertainties.

In my various visits to Syria and Lebanon I have been asked why I wish to deprive the people of those Countries of a crop which, so far from doing them harm, brings in an excellent profit. It must be remembered that there is little or no addiction in those countries and therefore no public opinion exists against the cultivation: what they all ask me is why, instead of blaming them, do I not prevent Egypt wanting the drug: that is a task that I feel myself unable to undertake but I think that Egypt should undertake it. As a Minister in Syria said to me recently "some years ago, our people were crippled with debts, then came the intensified Egyptian demand for hashish and many people planted it: today they have paid off their debts and get money in hand and you ask me to stop the cultivation. We are doing so as a moral obligation to our neighbour but it is a bit hard to persuade our people why we are doing it."

It is without any question asking a good deal of these countries and yet they are tackling the question with energy in spite of the risk of local unpopularity. In the Lebanon alone 800 gendarmes



were occupied for two months last summer in the destruction campaign. As regards legislation, the Lebanese Government have now filled in a lacuna in their narcotic law by publishing a decree making the cultivation of hashish illegal as well as the usage of and trafficking in it.

The Syrian Government also, has assured me of their intention to tighten up their Law which forbids usage, trafficking and cultivation by classifying offences as crimes instead of delits as at present.

It is to be hoped that this important change in Law will be brought about before the destruction campaign of the coming summer.

The Bureau has again received a full and detailed report from Lewa Hassan Abdel Wahab Pasha, Director-General of the Coastguards Administration, on the anti-narcotic smuggling work of that administration for the year. It is regretted that restrictions on paper and printing will not permit of my printing it in full. Actually the first part of the report is a recapitulation of the history of the Coastguards Administration, the creation of the Frontiers Administration in 1914 and of the separation of the Fisheries Department from the Coastguards Administration in 1939, all of which innovations reduced the jurisdiction and strength of the Coastguards, and, so far as control of contraband was concerned, divided the coasts, lakes and deserts up into a number of independent and unconnected administrations.

In my C.N.I.B. reports for 1941 and 1942, I pointed out that this division of territory and creation of frontiers within a frontier had had the worst possible results on the prevention and detection of drug smuggling. I have always been in complete agreement with the Director-General's opinion that the Frontiers and Coastguards Administrations should be merged into one: various committees have sat to examine the proposal and have recommended it but no effect has so far been given to their recommendations.

The effect of the separation of control of the Fisheries of the lakes from the Coastguards has had and is having a lamentable effect on control of contraband: every fisherman is a smuggler and lakes like Menzala today are completely out of control, so far as smuggling and public security are concerned. The police of the lakes being now under civil instead of the former military control, concern themselves entirely with the fishing regulations and neglect, if not worse, the arduous and dangerous duties of contraband prevention.

The Director-General also strongly advocates the unification of contraband control under one single high authority with the status of Under-Secretary of State. At the present moment the following



departments of state are all concerned in prevention of contraband, *i.e.* the Customs, the Coastguards, the Frontiers, the Police and the C.N.I.B. It is true that the C.N.I.B. in their original charter have the right to follow up narcotic questions wherever they may lead and to correspond direct with any government department but this does not give them the right of control or co-ordination of the Anti-Contraband funds or forces of other government departments.

I am in complete agreement with this contention, all the more so as I see smuggling in Egypt extending outwards as well as inwards and embracing a large traffic in arms, ammunition, foodstuffs, etc. If goods of all sorts can be smuggled with impunity, so can human beings, and slack frontier control may one day prove very dangerous to Egypt.

I would therefore suggest to the Government that a careful study be made forthwith of the possibility of centralising its anti-contraband activities under one single control.

To sum up we can say that the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau's object is being achieved in one way. It set out in 1929 to save the fellahin from ruination by drugs: there were only two ways of effecting this, one by preventing the drugs entering the Country and two, by putting such difficulties in the way of the traffic that the retail prices became prohibitive: as things are, in spite of every effort on the part of the preventive services, large quantities of hashish and opium still succeed in entering the Country but the retail price is so high that the fellahin cannot possibly afford to indulge in them. The demand today comes no longer from the agricultural labourer but from a certain number of the lower middle and middle classes and it is, to my mind, for them to decide whether they want to have their pockets emptied and their brains addled with hashish, rather than use their education and their intelligence for the benefit of themselves and their Country.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's Obedient Servant,

T. W. RUSSELL,

*Lewa,*

*Director, Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau  
and*

*Commandant, Cairo City Police*



### POSTSCRIPT

Since this report was set up for printing information has been received from Beirut that the survey of illicit hashish cultivation, which had been started, has had to be abandoned owing to the preoccupation of the Military and Gendarmerie in the recent disturbances.

It seems unlikely that these same forces will be able to undertake the subsequent destruction campaign which should start at the beginning of July. This is all the more unfortunate as it is reported that cultivation of illicit hashish in the Bekaa is on a bigger scale than last year. It is earnestly to be hoped, therefore, that the Lebanese and Syrian governments will find some way of undertaking the destruction of this cultivation in spite of their other Military commitments, otherwise it is feared that large quantities of hashish will be harvested with impunity and smuggled into Egypt to her great detriment.

18-6-1945.

T. W. RUSSELL.



EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT

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Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau

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ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1944

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CHAPTER I

Branches of the C.N.I.B.

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF WORK  
DURING THE YEAR

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ALEXANDRIA BRANCH — PORT-SAID BRANCH — QANTARA BRANCH —  
SUEZ BRANCH — CAIRO BRANCH — LOWER EGYPT BRANCH —  
UPPER EGYPT BRANCH — ISMAILIA BRANCH.

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**ALEXANDRIA C.N.I.B. BRANCH IN CHARGE OF BIMBASHI A. G. WHITFIELD  
AND UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF LEWA G. NALDRETT-JAYS PASHA**

CASES DEALT WITH BY THE ALEXANDRIA C.N.I.B. BRANCH DURING 1940, 1941, 1942 1943 AND 1944

Nationality		Number of cases	Number of accused	Number of cases dealt with	Number of accused dealt with	Periods of sentences		Total of fines	Pending cases	SEIZED DRUGS																
										Heroin			Hashish			Opium			Morphine			Manzoul and other drugs				
										K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.		
						Yrs.	Mths.	L.E.																		
Local...	1944	179	237	129	113	154	—	27,030	47	—	—	—	12	675	88	11	7	57	—	—	—	—	710	60		
	1943	192	337	173	152	215	6	38,400	19	—	—	—	14	467	80	16	381	20	—	—	—	1	196	83		
	1942	256	429	251	237	246	—	41,840	5	—	—	—	200	65	68	11	471	26.5	—	—	—	—	618	—		
	1941	247	357	207	189	210	6	38,230	19	—	58	50	1	757	30	2	49	08	—	—	—	—	483	80		
	1940	477	676	428	484	530	4	89,691	47	2	277	55	12	961	97	6	516	90	—	—	—	1	385	90		
Foreign	1944	5	7	3	2	2	—	200	2	—	—	—	3	414	20	1	60	—	—	300	10	—	—	—		
	1943	10	14	5	3	4	—	700	5	—	—	—	6	797	3	3	673	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	1942	6	11	2	3	4	—	700	4	—	—	—	3	354	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	1941	5	6	2	1	1	—	200	3	—	—	—	—	40	6	—	15	80	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	1940	9	14	8	12	4	6	650	1	—	161	35	—	—	—	—	21	50	—	—	—	—	—	—		
TOTAL	1944	184	244	132	115	156	—	27,230	49	—	—	—	16	90	8	12	67	57	—	300	10	—	710	60		
	1943	202	351	178	155	219	6	39,100	24	—	—	—	21	264	83	20	54	20	—	—	—	1	196	83		
	1942	262	440	253	240	250	—	42,540	9	—	—	—	203	419	68	11	471	76.5	—	—	—	—	618	—		
	1941	252	363	209	190	211	6	38,430	22	—	58	50	1	797	36	2	64	88	—	—	—	—	483	80		
	1940	486	690	436	496	534	10	90,341	48	2	438	90	12	961	97	6	538	40	—	—	—	1	385	90		

**PORT-SAID BRANCH UNDER MIRALAI J. F. NOBLE BEY**

CASES DEALT WITH BY PORT-SAID C.N.I.B. BRANCH DURING 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943 AND 1944



**PORT-SAID BRANCH UNDER MIRALAI J. F. NOBLE BEY**  
**CASES DEALT WITH BY PORT-SAID C.N.I.B. BRANCH DURING 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943 AND 1944**

Nationality		Number of cases	Number of accused	Number of cases dealt with	Number of accused dealt with	Periods of sentences		Total of fines	Pending cases	SEIZED DRUGS														
										Heroin			Hashish			Opium			Cocaine			Manzoul and other drugs		
						K.	Gr.	Cg.		K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.			
Local...	1944	33	59	22	47	32	9	5,454	11	—	—	—	27	951	343	1	638	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1943	6	14	2	4	3	—	600	4	—	—	—	17	935	—	3	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1942	8	30	8	18	27	6	3,600	—	—	—	—	3	993	—	2	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1941	27	65	8	22	24	6	3,600	19	—	—	—	29	972	502	37	910	224	—	—	—	—	50	
	1940	12	22	12	16	29	6	5,300	1	—	20	—	5	354	—	50	707	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Foreign ...	1944	6	22	5	17	5	—	490	1	—	—	—	6	350	—	12	305	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1943	4	14	2	6	1	—	200	2	—	—	—	2	740	—	63	880	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1942	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1940	1	4	1	2	3	—	600	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	780	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL ...	1944	39	81	27	64	39	9	5,944	12	—	—	—	34	301	343	13	943	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1943	10	28	4	10	4	—	800	6	—	—	—	20	675	—	66	923	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1942	8	30	8	18	27	6	3,600	—	—	—	—	3	993	—	2	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1941	27	65	8	22	24	6	3,600	19	—	—	—	29	972	502	37	910	224	—	—	—	—	50	
	1940	13	26	13	18	32	6	5,900	2	—	20	—	5	354	—	50	707	—	—	780	—	—	—	

*Prohibited Cultivation*

	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940		1944	1943	1942	1941	1940
(a) Cultivation of poppy (Ar. Khushkhash)						(b) Cultivation of hashish					
ts ... ..	—	—	—	—	127	Area :					
Planea :						Feddans ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
A ans ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	Kirats ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
eddrs ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	Sahms ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Fra tSah ms ...	—	—	—	—	—						
Ki... ..uals * L	—	—	—	—	250						

\* This sum represents the estimated price of opium that the area would have yielded.



**QANTARA C.N.I.B. BRANCH IN CHARGE OF YUZHASHI MOHD. ABDEL AZIM EL AGOURI EFF.  
AND UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF MIRALAI J. F. NOBLE BEY**

CASES DEALT WITH BY QANTARA C.N.I.B. BRANCH DURING 1942, 1943 and 1944

Nationality	Number of cases	Number of accused	Number of cases dealt with	Number of accused dealt with	Periods of sentences		Total of fines	Pending cases	SEIZED DRUGS														
									Heroin			Hashish			Opium			Cocaine			Manzoul and other drugs		
K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.						
Local ...	(1944	25	41	14	26	23	—	1,560	11	—	—	—	54	684	—	162	440	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(1943	10	15	10	12	13	6	1,800	—	—	—	—	58	589	500	73	828	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(1942	11	16	6	17	16	6	2,530	5	—	—	—	7	803	—	50	645	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign	(1944	10	15	1	1	—	6	100	9	—	—	—	101	710	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(1943	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	14	70	—	2	440	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(1942	3	4	2	3	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	11	415	—	3	650	—	—	9	—	—	—
TOTAL	(1944	35	56	15	27	23	6	1,660	20	—	—	—	156	394	—	162	445	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(1943	13	18	10	12	13	6	1,800	3	—	—	—	72	659	500	76	268	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(1942	14	20	8	20	17	—	2,530	5	—	—	—	19	218	—	54	295	—	—	9	—	—	—

N.B.—This Branch was created in November 1941.



# SUEZ C.N.I.B. BRANCH UNDER MIRALAI S. WHITE BEY

CASES DEALT WITH BY THE SUEZ C.N.I.B. BRANCH DURING 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943 AND 1944

Nationality	Number of cases	Number of accused	Number of cases dealt with	Number of accused dealt with	Periods of sentences		Total of fines	Pending cases	SEIZED DRUGS														
									Heroin			Hashish			Opium			Cocaine			Manzoul and other drugs		
					Yrs.	Mths.	L.E.		K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.
Local	1944 ...	62	102	57	93	82	—	2,030	5	—	—	554	754	80	245	207	64	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1943 ...	46	67	33	51	49	6	8,600	13	—	—	539	752	34	129	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1942 ...	60	103	41	75	59	—	9,530	19	—	—	12	557	61	17	30	88	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1941 ...	27	41	20	19	20	6	2,840	7	—	—	2	693	82	1	264	39	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1940 ...	16	20	16	19	12	6	2,220	1	—	—	94	442	25	327	201	66	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign	1944 ...	5	5	5	5	4	—	700	—	—	—	—	3	8	28	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1943 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1942 ...	2	2	2	2	3	—	200	—	—	—	4	475	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1941 ...	2	2	1	1	—	6	30	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	281	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1940 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1944 ...	67	107	62	98	86	—	2,730	5	—	—	554	757	88	273	222	64	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1943 ...	46	67	33	51	49	6	8,600	13	—	—	539	752	34	129	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1942 ...	62	105	43	77	62	—	9,730	19	—	—	17	32	61	17	30	88	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1941 ...	29	43	21	20	21	—	2,870	8	—	—	2	693	82	3	545	39	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1940 ...	16	20	16	19	12	6	2,220	1	—	—	94	442	25	327	201	66	—	—	—	—	—	—



**CAIRO C.N.I.B. BRANCH IN CHARGE OF BIMBASHI ABDEL-AZIZ SAFWAT EFFENDI  
AND UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF MIRALAI. T. MARC BEY.**

CASES DEALT WITH BY THE CAIRO C.N.I.B. BRANCH DURING 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943 AND 1944

Nationality		Number of cases	Number of accused	Number of cases dealt with	Number of accused dealt with	Periods of sentences		Total of fines	Pending cases	SEIZED DRUGS														
										Heroin			Hashish			Opium			Cocaine			Manzoul and other drugs		
						K.	Gr.	Cg.		K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.			
						Yrs.	Mths.	L.E.																
Local... ..	1944	378	590	360	530	14	10	16,910	18	—	—	—	243	527	—	162	505	—	—	9	—	7	820	—
	1943	422	920	380	760	15	50	83,000	42	—	—	—	693	99	—	99	624	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1942	78	312	65	273	5	30	98,150	13	—	—	—	280	403	7	96	538	42	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1941	74	293	66	251	4	05	67,140	8	—	720	32	81	147	12	74	888	3	—	—	—	146	50	
	1940	71	225	57	195	3	51	56,300	14	1	321	18	35	191	32	36	275	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign ...	1944	14	19	12	16	2	9	2,900	2	—	—	—	37	645	—	46	784	—	—	—	—	—	405	—
	1943	15	32	10	25	3	0	900	5	—	—	—	28	920	—	20	923	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1942	8	15	5	12	1	2	2,300	3	—	—	—	112	740	—	313	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1941	3	4	3	4	6	6	1,230	—	—	—	—	—	419	80	5	177	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1940	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	1944	392	609	372	546	14	39	19,810	20	—	—	—	281	172	—	209	289	—	—	9	—	8	225	—
	1943	437	952	390	785	15	80	83,900	47	—	—	—	722	19	—	120	547	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1942	86	327	70	285	5	42	100,450	16	—	—	—	393	143	7	409	838	42	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1941	77	297	69	255	4	11	68,370	8	—	720	32	81	566	92	80	65	3	—	—	—	146	50	
	1940	73	228	57	195	3	51	56,300	16	1	321	18	35	193	32	36	276	30	—	—	—	—	—	—

**LOWER EGYPT BRANCH IN CHARGE OF YUZHASHI AHMED SAYED AHMED RAMADAN EFF.  
AND UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF MIRALAI T. MARC BEY**

CASES DEALT WITH BY THE LOWER EGYPT BRANCH DURING 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943 AND 1944



**LOWER EGYPT BRANCH IN CHARGE OF YUZHASHI AHMED SAYED AHMED RAMADAN EFF.  
AND UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF MIRALAI T. MARC BEY**

CASES DEALT WITH BY THE LOWER EGYPT BRANCH DURING 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943 AND 1944

Nationality		Number of cases	Number of accused	Number of cases dealt with	Number of accused dealt with	Periods of sentences		Total of fines	Pending cases	SEIZED DRUGS														
										Heroin			Hashish			Opium			Cocaine			Manzoul and other drugs		
						K.	Gr.	Cg.		K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.			
						Yrs.	Mths.	L.E.																
Local...	1944	69	97	31	30	37	—	7,250	38	—	—	—	7	330	79	4	308	65	—	—	—	44	536	58
	1943	35	73	23	37	47	—	8,230	12	—	—	—	17	184	36	6	838	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1942	41	80	32	37	58	6	11,753	9	—	25	—	12	469	46	2	381	89	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1941	31	51	25	24	35	—	7,060	6	—	—	—	9	248	54	9	845	80	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1940	38	75	34	54	64	—	11,860	3	—	28	41	5	977	17	6	847	—	—	—	—	15	65	65
Foreign ...	1944	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1943	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1942	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1940	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL....	1944	69	97	31	30	37	—	7,250	38	—	—	—	7	330	79	4	308	65	—	—	—	44	536	58
	1943	35	73	23	37	47	—	8,230	12	—	—	—	17	184	36	6	838	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1942	41	80	32	37	58	6	11,753	9	—	25	—	12	469	46	2	381	89	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1941	31	51	25	24	35	—	7,060	6	—	—	—	9	248	54	9	845	80	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1940	38	75	34	54	64	—	11,860	3	—	28	41	5	977	17	6	847	—	—	—	—	15	65	65

*Prohibited Cultivation*

	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940		1944	1943	1942	1941	1940
(a) Cultivation of poppy (Ar. Khushkhash)						(b) Cultivation of hashish					
Plants..	—	—	660	—	—	Plants..	33,222	622	—	—	—
Area :						Area :					
Feddans ..	—	—	—	—	—	Feddans ..	15	—	—	—	—
Kirats...	—	—	8	—	—	Kirats...	12	14	—	—	—
Sahms...	—	—	—	—	—	Sahms...	—	—	—	—	—
Equals* L.E. ...	—	—	360	—	—	Equals† L.E. ...	60,000	1,000	—	—	—

\* This sum represents the estimated price of opium that the area would have yielded.

† This sum represents the estimated price of hashish that the area would have yielded.



**UPPER EGYPT BRANCH IN CHARGE OF YUZHASHI IBRAHIM MAHMOUD EL-TERSAWI EFF.  
AND UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF MIRALAI T. MARC BEY**

CASES DEALT WITH BY THE UPPER EGYPT BRANCH DURING 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943 AND 1944

SEIZED DRUGS																									
Nationality	Number of cases	Number of accused	Number of cases dealt with	Number of accused dealt with	Periods of sentences		Total of fines	Pending cases	Heroin			Hashish			Opium			Cocaine			Manzoul and other drugs				
					K.	Gr.			Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	
Local	1944	174	209	148	176	92	0,5	16,405	26	—	—	—	10	91	3	50	729	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1943	167	202	139	166	142	1	23,085	28	—	—	—	8	105	18	12	498	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1942	114	169	93	125	99	10	16,623	21	—	—	—	89	705	97	22	386	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1941	376	438	301	313	152	11	24,393	69	—	—	60	1	482	45	14	430	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1940	1,429	1,502	1,122	1,122	136	1	26,617	303	—	158	50	87	297	58	9	966	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Foreign	1944	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1943	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1942	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1940	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	1944	174	209	148	176	92	0,5	16,405	26	—	—	—	10	91	3	50	729	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1943	167	202	139	166	142	1	23,085	28	—	—	—	8	105	18	12	498	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1942	114	169	93	125	99	10	16,623	21	—	—	—	89	705	97	22	386	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1941	376	438	301	313	152	11	24,393	69	—	—	60	1	482	45	14	430	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1940	1,429	1,502	1,122	1,122	136	1	26,617	303	—	158	50	87	297	58	9	966	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	

*Prohibited Cultivation*

(a) Cultivation of poppy (Ar. Khushkhash)	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	(b) Cultivation of hashish	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940
Plants	—	—	—	—	—	Plants	20,397	10,868	22,216	13,739	76,884
Area :						Area :					
Feddans	39	18	25	71	571	Feddans	16	9	24	25	24
Kirats	2	14	5	15	6	Kirats	9	12	19	18	8
Sahms	6	8	4	—	16	Sahms	4	6	—	6	—
Equals* L.E.	401,280	48,144	48,400	76,680	228,733	Equals† L.E.	21,235	12,312	16,200	8,424	7,776

\* This sum represents the estimated price of opium that the area would have yielded.

† This sum represents the estimated price of hashish that the area would have yielded.



Sahms ... ..	6	8	4	—	16	Sahms ... ..	4	6	—	12	19	18	8
Equals* L.E. ... ..	401,280	48,144	48,400	76,680	228,733	Equals† L.E. ... ..	21,235	12,312	16,200	8,424	7,776		

\* This sum represents the estimated price of opium that the area would have yielded.

**ISMAILIA C.N.I.B. BRANCH IN CHARGE OF YUZHASHI YOUSSEF ABDALLA EL QAFASS EFF.  
AND UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF MIRALAI T. MARC BEY**

CASES DEALT WITH BY ISMAILIA C.N.I.B. BRANCH DURING 1941, 1942, 1943 AND 1944

Nationality	Number of cases	Number of accused	Number of cases dealt with	Number of accused dealt with	Periods of sentences		Total of fines	Pending cases	SEIZED DRUGS																
									Heroin			Hashish			Opium			Cocaine			Manzoul and other drugs				
					K.	Gr.	Cg.		K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.					
					Yrs.	Mths.	L.E.																		
Local ...	1944	38	94	32	59	83	6	14,090	6	—	—	—	267	380	72	476	333	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1943	25	42	20	21	45	6	5,030	5	—	—	—	294	618	98	381	924	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1942	25	59	21	43	53	6	7,420	4	—	—	—	263	20	42	79	501	49	—	—	—	2	30	95	
	1941	13	34	4	9	13	—	2,300	9	—	—	—	3	95	462	1	100	224	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Foreign ...	1944	4	5	3	3	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	348	—	1	220	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1943	3	3	1	1	—	6	30	2	—	—	—	1	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1942	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	1944	42	99	35	62	89	6	14,090	7	—	—	—	269	728	72	477	553	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1943	28	45	21	22	46	—	5,060	7	—	—	—	295	700	98	381	924	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1942	26	60	21	43	53	6	7,420	5	—	—	—	263	28	82	79	501	49	—	—	—	2	30	95	
	1941	13	34	4	9	13	—	2,300	9	—	—	—	3	95	462	1	100	224	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

N.B.—This Branch was created in September 1941.



## CHAPTER II

### The Palestine Narcotics Intelligence Bureau

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By kind permission of the Palestine Government Authorities the following quotations from the Report on Traffic in Dangerous Drugs for the year 1944 by the Inspector-General of the Palestine Police are reprinted below :—

In spite of the fact that a wave of terrorism has swept Palestine for the greater part of the year the fight against the narcotic drugs scourge, in which the Military and Department of Customs have also taken an active part, has continued with undiminished zeal. With the clearance of the enemy from the Eastern Mediterranean coastal traffic is resuming normality and drug traffickers have not been slow in taking advantage of a means of transport which lessens the risk of detection.

There has been a decrease of 61 per cent in seizures of hashish which is counterbalanced by an increase of 42 per cent in opium seizures. White drugs have made an unwelcome but not surprising re-appearance although the year's seizures, 246 grammes, cannot give any indication of the volume of this traffic. A keen and valuable observer, however, considers that the drastic destruction of the Lebanese and Syrian hashish crops is bound to create an increased demand for the more noxious opium and its derivatives ; in the meantime short supply has caused the price of hashish to soar to unprecedented heights.

Many of the larger dope combines have been in the throes of re-organisation during the latter part of the year as a result of the many inroads which have been made into their business through arrests and seizures. No less than 19 different combines have come to notice during the year, with a capital investment involving large sums of money. Leading smugglers, particularly ABOUDI YASSIN and ELIAS MATTAR, have come in for particular attention ; the former recently left the country clandestinely for Beirut where he is known to have been in touch with the notorious traffickers MUSTAFA SULTANI and ALI EL MITWALLI. ELIAS MATTAR, who was arrested on October 9, 1944 for being in possession of 78·250 kilos. of opium is undoubtedly the most important smuggler in Palestine's Northern Frontier area.



The control of the frontiers still presents many difficulties for the authorities ; owing to their extent it is possible for contrabandiers to travel between Turkey and Egypt through Syria and Palestine without documents and little risk of being discovered. The number of this category of traveller arrested and prosecuted has not been large but information elicited from those who have been arrested indicates that the clandestine method of travel is much resorted to.

Total seizures of narcotic drugs for the year were 1,031 kilogrammes of hashish, 691 kilogrammes of opium and 246 grammes of cocaine.

51 persons were deported during the year to neighbouring Arab countries after having served a term of imprisonment for drug trafficking or drug addiction.

*Amongst cases of interest during the year 1944 is the following:—*

#### THE BENI SUHEILEH CASE

On March 4, 1944 it was learned that 4 Palestinians in Syria had approached 2 Army mail car drivers to transport a large consignment of drugs from Zahle, Syria to Gaza. Palestine Police, S.I.B. and the British Security Mission co-operated and the traffickers were informed that a mail car would be leaving 5 days later, the driver of which would be willing to assist them. On March 9, 1944 the truck picked up a load of faked mail and then collected the drugs which were contained in 6 sacks. HAMED AHMED KHALIL ABU BARAKI of Beni Suheileh, who was to deliver the drugs, travelled in the rear of the truck. The driver was instructed to collect a packing case in Jerusalem for transportation to Gaza. At Jerusalem BARAKI was dropped outside the military camp and the truck entered to pick up the packing case which contained two police officers equipped with a portable wireless transmitter. BARAKI was collected again outside the camp and the truck proceeded on its way. Nearing Gaza the two police officers started transmitting their position from their place of concealment to a flying squad car patrolling in the vicinity. Delivery was made to a house in Beni Suheileh. BARAKI and 4 men of Beni Suheileh who were taking delivery of the 180 kilos. of hashish were arrested by the police officers who stepped from the box. The flying squad arrived a few minutes later. The case is still awaiting trial.



COMPARATIVE LIST OF SEIZURES OF DANGEROUS DRUGS IN THE YEARS 1939—1944

	1944			1943			1942			1941			1940			1939		
	Kilos.	Gram.	Cgr.	Kilos.	Gram.	Cgr.	Kilos.	Gram.	Cgr.	Kilos.	Gram.	Cgr.	Kilos.	Gram.	Cgr.	Kilos.	Gram.	Cgr.
Hashish ...	1,031	850	64	2,647	450	80	4,414	916	60	3,050	183	45	838	294	80	154	75	25
Opium ...	691	545	18	286	989	51	519	880	83	1,605	123	98	365	180	89	21	46	32
Cocaine ...	—	141	40	—	23	—	—	9	—	—	18	30	—	89	—	—	1	—
Novocaine	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other drugs ...	—	49	—	—	23	—	—	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	139	—



## CHAPTER III

### Seizures by Coastguards Administration

DRUGS SEIZED FROM 1940 TO 1944

YEAR	HASHISH	OPIUM	TOTAL
	Kilogrammes	Kilogrammes	Kilogrammes
1944 ... ..	341.482	251.654	593.136
1943 ... ..	1,363.499	632.464	1,995.963
1942 ... ..	1,236.093	583.270	1,819.363
1941 ... ..	742.556	555.411	1,297.967
1940 ... ..	610.978	1,091.756	1,702.734
	4,294.608	3,114.555	7,409.163



## CHAPTER IV

### Smuggling through Sinai

#### SEIZURES BY FRONTIERS ADMINISTRATION

The following Report is submitted by H.E. El-Lewa A.H. St. George Hamersley Pasha, M.C., Governor of Sinai Province :—

There has been an increase in smuggling activities during the period under review—not only of narcotics, but of arms, ammunition and other contraband.

This has brought a considerably heavier burden to bear on the police than in previous years.

In spite of this the police have kept up their high standard of anti-smuggling activities and have made considerably larger captures of narcotics than in any of the six previous years.

As I pointed out in my last report, the question of information as an aid to successful operations in the Peninsula is one which requires much more thought than has hitherto been the case.

In this year's budget proposals I have made allowance for an increase in personnel who could deal with this side of the problem and I hope that it will be passed.

The question of increasing the mounted police is also under consideration and I hope that my proposals will be favourably met by the authorities concerned.

It is not realised by those who have never travelled through Sinai, in the out of the way parts, what difficulties the police have to contend with. That such a small force has been able to cope with this stupendous problem calls for the highest praise.

Most people who pass through this country think that Sinai consists only of that part through which the main road passes. They do not realise the size or nature of the country as a whole.

That there are thousands of square miles of rugged and mountainous tracts in the south, is quite unknown to the majority, and it is through this country—well known to the smuggler—that the police patrols have to work.



In these days, also, smugglers are armed with the most modern weapons and shots are frequently exchanged.

There were several cases where police patrols carried out relentless pursuit of smugglers, sometimes lasting several days, which were brought to successful conclusions.

Below is a list of captures made during the period with a short summary of the circumstances in each case.

#### DETAIL OF FORCES RESPONSIBLE FOR CAPTURES

District	Number of captures	Hashish		Opium		Smugglers	Camels
		K.	Gr.	K.	Gr.		
Northern Sinai ... ..	14	12	418	3	308	21	—
Central Sinai ... ..	5	177	260	304	512	5	1
Qantara ... ..	14	244	384	375	760	7	1
Qantara Customs ... ..	27	55	560	154	292	35	—
Suez Gulf ... ..	1	—	560	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>2</b>

The total captures made during the period under review as compared with the five previous years, were as follows:—

Year	Number of captures	Hashish	Opium	Smugglers	Camels
		Kilo.	Kilo.		
<b>1944 ... ..</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>490·182</b>	<b>837·872</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>1943 ... ..</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>460·337</b>	<b>236·423</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>1942 ... ..</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>473·218</b>	<b>273·742</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>1941 ... ..</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>409·000</b>	<b>167·000</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>1940 ... ..</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>372·554</b>	<b>437·313</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>1939 ... ..</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>150·577</b>	<b>391·307</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>21</b>



STATEMENT OF SEIZURES OF NARCOTICS IN SINAI DURING THE PERIOD FROM  
NOVEMBER 1943 TO DECEMBER 1944

Date	No. of Persons arrested	Seizures				Remarks
		Hashish		Opium		
		Kg.	Grs.	Kg.	Grs.	
North Sinai District						
19 -1-1944	2	—	4	—	170	The drugs were seized with the accused at Rafaa by the patrol.
5- 3-1944	1	—	262	—	—	The drug was seized in a railway train at Garada in the pocket of the accused.
26- 4-1944	1	—	660	—	113	The drugs were seized at Al-Arish with the accused man.
6- 5-1944	1	—	—	—	665	The Police found the seized drugs hidden in the trousers of a railway passenger at Rafaa.
19- 6-1944	1	—	665	—	—	The drug was seized at Al-Arish Station with the accused man.
23- 7-1944	1	—	—	—	485	The Police found the drug on one of the passengers of a railway train.
28- 7-1944	2	—	170	—	—	The drug was seized under the seat of the accused man in a railway train.
4- 8-1944	2	—	502	—	—	The Police found the drug hidden in the kit of the accused.
20- 8-1944	2	10	55	—	—	The drug was seized at Al-Arish by the Military Police with 2 soldiers of the British Army.
25- 8-1944	1	—	—	—	160	The drug was found concealed in the socks of one of the passengers of a railway train.
8- 9-1944	4	—	—	1	60	The accused who were travelling by the railway train were arrested while in possession of the seized drug.
8- 9-1944	1	—	—	—	225	The Police found the drug hidden in the clothes of the accused man.
1-11-1944	1	—	—	—	130	The drug was seized with the accused man at Rafaa Station.
17-11-1944	1	—	—	—	360	The drug seized at Al-Arish Station was with the accused man.



Date	No. of Persons arrested	Seizures				Remarks.
		Hashish		Opium		
		Kg.	Grs.	Kg.	Grs.	
Central Sinai District						
30- 4-1944	1	9	310	2	470	A patrol of jeep cars arrested the accused man near el Maghara while in possession of the drugs.
21- 6-1944	—	92	550	71	672	The drugs were found by a patrol of jeep cars while following suspicious footprints.
30- 8-1944	—	41	160	12	140	A patrol of jeep cars that was searching for arms seized the drugs.
30- 8-1944	4	5	990	—	—	The drug was seized at Police Post No. 6 with 4 soldiers of the F.F. on their way from Palestine.
18-11-1944	—	28	250	218	230	A patrol following suspicious footprints found the drugs hidden underground at Om-Khoshaiib.
Qantara District						
1-12-1943	—	12	310	62	810	The drugs were found hidden in a hole at Ras by a patrol tracing suspicious footprints.
30-12-1943	—	35	440	67	—	A patrol tracing suspicious footprints found the drugs buried in a hole at Kilo. 8.
5- 1-1944	—	3	610	—	—	A patrol found the drugs hidden in a hole at Qantara.
12- 1-1944	—	—	—	29	500	The drug was found by a patrol hidden in a hole at Mahdath.
11- 2-1944	—	23	10	51	200	A patrol found the drugs thrown on the asphalted road at Kilo. 8.
13- 2-1944	1	2	470	—	—	The drug was seized at Qantara with a Ghaffir of a goods-train.
3- 3-1944	—	13	10	10	10	A patrol found the drugs hidden in a hole at Qantara.
28- 3-1944	1	—	1	—	—	A labourer in the British Army Camp was arrested at El Shatt in possession of the drug.
1- 4-1944	—	45	260	95	40	A patrol found the drug at Ballah hidden in a hole.



Date	No. of Persons arrested	Seizures				Remarks.
		Hashish		Opium		
		Kg.	Grs.	Kg.	Grs.	
12- 6-1944	—	21	65	15	200	A patrol following suspicious footprints found the drug at Gilbana.
10- 7-1944	—	35	850	35	770	A patrol of jeep cars found the drugs concealed inside a hole at Om-Khoshalb.
22- 7-1944	2	—	—	9	230	The drug was found concealed in 45 tubes inside the stomach of a camel. This case was discovered by the detector at Qantara.
15- 8-1944	3	1	268	—	—	Upon secret information the drug was seized at the shop of the accused at Qantara.
30- 8-1944	—	1	90	—	—	The drug was found thrown on the road at Qantara.
• Suez Gulf Area						
31- 3-1944	—	—	560	—	—	Upon secret information a patrol found the drug hidden in a hole.
Qantara Customs						
From 1-12-1943 to 30-11-1944	35	55	560	154	292	The quantity of drugs was seized in 27 separate cases with various persons when searched at the Customs gate, Qantara.



## CHAPTER V

### Cases of Seizures of Narcotics on or before arrival from Abroad

SEIZURE OF 5·290 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT ALEXANDRIA ON AUGUST 5, 1943 (CASE OF SHING AH SHING AND OTHERS).— SEIZURE OF 3·720 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT CAIRO ON NOVEMBER 16, 1943 (CASE OF ZAKIEL SEBAE MANSOUR AND OTHERS).— SEIZURE OF 975 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AND 225 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT CAIRO ON NOVEMBER 18, 1943 (CASE OF THREE SOLDIERS OF THE BRITISH ARMY).— SEIZURE OF 416 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT SUEZ ON DECEMBER 2, 1943 (CASE OF TONG HUNG).— SEIZURE OF 10·160 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT CAIRO ON DECEMBER 18, 1943 (CASE OF A SERGEANT OF THE BRITISH ARMY AND ALI MOHAMMED TAUFIK).— SEIZURE OF 50 KILOGRAMMES AND 770 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT CAIRO ON DECEMBER 18, 1943 (CASE OF ABU EL MAATI ABDOU EL FEKI AND OTHERS).— SEIZURE OF 4 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT ALEXANDRIA ON DECEMBER 27, 1943 (CASE OF AH CHUNG).— SEIZURE OF 7·492 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT CAIRO ON JANUARY 16, 1944 (CASE OF A SOLDIER OF THE F.F.).— SEIZURE OF 1,101·50 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT-SAID ON JANUARY 22, 1944 (CASE OF ABUEL ELA ABDEL HAFEZ KORKOR).— SEIZURE OF 5 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT-SAID ON JANUARY 24, 1944 (CASE OF NICOLA MANIATAKIS).— SEIZURE OF 5·152 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT SUEZ ON JANUARY 25, 1944 (CASE OF ABDEL WAHAB ABDEL RABB GHORAB).— SEIZURE OF 1,060 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT ALEXANDRIA ON FEBRUARY 17, 1944 (CASE OF A SAILOR OF THE GREEK ROYAL NAVY).— SEIZURE OF 12·744 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AND 4·893 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT KANTARA ON FEBRUARY 18, 1944 (CASE OF A LANCE CORPORAL OF THE BRITISH ARMY AND ABDEL HALIM HUSSEIN ABDEL AAL).— SEIZURE OF 11·770 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT CAIRO ON FEBRUARY 23, 1944 (CASE OF A CIVILIAN DRIVER OF THE AMERICAN ARMY AND A SOLDIER OF THE F.F.).— SEIZURE OF 133·555 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AND 24·935 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT QANTARA ON MARCH 5, 1944 (CASE OF HAIRDRESSER MOHAMMED YOUSSEF IBRAHIM AND OTHER).— SEIZURE OF 2·760 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AND 4·435 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT ALEXANDRIA ON MARCH 6, 1944 (CASE OF A PRIVATE OF THE GREEK ROYAL ARMY).— SEIZURE OF 36 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT-SAID ON MARCH 7, 1944 (CASE OF TWO SAILORS OF THE GREEK ROYAL NAVY).— SEIZURE OF 630 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AND 1,750 GRAMMES OF



OPIUM AT PORT-SAID ON APRIL 3, 1944 (CASE OF A SAILOR OF THE GREEK ROYAL NAVY).—SEIZURE OF 1,130 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AND 1,050·8 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT A RAILWAY STATION NEAR ISMAILIA ON APRIL 5, 1944 (CASE OF WARDANI IBRAHIM OSMAN AND OTHERS).—SEIZURE OF 2·217 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH POWDER AT ALEXANDRIA ON APRIL 21, 1944 (CASE OF A SEAMAN OF THE BRITISH ROYAL NAVY).—SEIZURE OF 50,400·40 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AND 19,400·50 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT SUEZ ON MAY 10, 1944 (CASE OF EID FARHAN HASSAN AND MOTEIR SOLIMAN MANSOUR).—SEIZURE OF 3,370·1 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AND 2·56 GRAMMES OF COCAINE AT SUEZ ON MAY 14, 1944 (CASE OF LONG KWAI AND OTHERS).—SEIZURE OF 9 GRAMMES OF COCAINE AND 405 GRAMMES OF NOVOCAINE AT CAIRO ON MAY 17, 1944, (CASE OF FAISAL FAHMI EL HASSIBI AND OTHERS).—SEIZURE OF 62 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT-SAID ON AUGUST 20, 1944 (CASE OF EDWIN J. JOHNS).—SEIZURE OF 13,538·9 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT SUEZ ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1944 (CASE OF WOO YEU CHING AND ZAI CHOUN KEE).

### SEIZURE OF 5·290 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT ALEXANDRIA ON AUGUST 5, 1943, Ex S.S. "RENCER"

#### Case of Shing Ah Shing and others

On August 5, 1943, four Chinese members of the crew of S.S. "Rencer" namely SHING AH SHING, SHING YONG CHENG, YUEN AH KYA and SHING SHIA SUN, were arrested by a detective of the Alexandria Customs on duty in the Port Area for loitering in a manner inviting suspicion. His suspicion was confirmed when he approached the group as a strong odour of opium came from them. The group tried to escape but they were prevented by two guards stationed nearby who rushed to the assistance of the detective and helped him to escort them to the Police Station. SHING AH SHING tried to bribe the detective by offering him a sum of money to set him free. The detective refused and the money confiscated.

On being searched, they were found in possession of the following quantities of opium which they carried around their waists under their shirts:—

SHING AH SHING...	...	...	...	...	1,440 grammes
SHING YONG CHENG ...	...	...	...	...	890 "
YUEN AH KYA ...	...	...	...	...	1,470 "
SHING SHIA SUN ...	...	...	...	...	1,490 "
TOTAL ...					<u>5,290</u> "



They admitted that the opium belonged to them and that it was destined for their personal use.

They were committed for trial and on October 18, 1943 were sentenced by the Narcotics Summary Native Court, Alexandria, to two years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200, each.

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown.

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### SEIZURE OF 3.720 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT CAIRO ON NOVEMBER 16, 1943

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#### Case of Zaki El Sebae Mansour and others

On November 15, 1943, a confidant reported that a notable of Zeitoun named ZAKI EL SEBAE MANSOUR had a large quantity of narcotics which he was offering for sale and that the confidant had promised to find him a buyer.

Upon this information the confidant was instructed to recontact Zaki with a view to fixing time and place for the delivery of the stuff to a bogus buyer and it was arranged that the delivery should take place at a certain casino at the evening of the following day.

At the fixed time, i.e. 6 p.m. on November 16, 1943, the confidant accompanied by a detective sergeant who was detailed to act as a buyer and who was supplied with a sum of L.E. 200, proceeded in a private C.N.I.B. motor car to the casino in question. They were followed in another motor car by a C.N.I.B. squad in charge of an officer. On arrival at the casino the confidant and the bogus buyer contacted Zaki and a certain Ali Ibrahim Bekheit. The party then proceeded to a house at Zeitoun from which a trunk was brought into the car and at a certain place at the East of Zeitoun the drugs were delivered to the bogus buyer when the pre-arranged signal was given and the C.N.I.B. Squad watching the situation hurried up to the spot, arrested the accused and seized the drugs which were found to weigh 3.720 kilogrammes of hashish.

Zaki El Sebae Mansour on interrogation confessed that he had received the drugs from a certain Hassan Mustafa Adli and a lawyer called Youssef Hakim and that the latter two accused had obtained them from a doctor named Kevork Varterian.

The enquiries made by the C.N.I.B. have revealed that an official of the Foreign Diplomatic Corps under the protection of diplomatic immunity smuggled the drugs in question into Egypt and as a result of the enquiries and confessions further arrests were effected.



On March 5, 1944, this case was tried by the Drugs Summary Native Court, Cairo, with the following result:—

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1.—ZAKI EL SEBAE MANSOUR ... ..     | } 2 years' imprisonment and<br>a fine of L.E. 400, each.   |
| 2.—HASSAN MUSTAFA ADLI ... ..       |  |
| 3.—Advocate YOUSSEF EL HAKIM ... .. |  |
| 4.—Dr. KEVORK VARTERIAN ... ..      |  |
| 5.—ANWAR SAFWAT EL MESTEKAWI ... .. | } 18 months' imprisonment<br>and a fine of L.E. 300, each. |
| 6.—MAHMOUD AMIN TAHA ... ..         |  |
| 7.—ALI IBRAHIM BEKHEIT ... ..       | } 1 year's imprisonment and<br>a fine of L.E. 200.         |

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown.

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**SEIZURE OF 975 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AND 225 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT CAIRO ON NOVEMBER 18, 1943**

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**Case of three soldiers of the British Army**

Upon information to the effect that three soldiers of the British Army had in their possession quantities of drugs, their movements were watched.

On November 18, 1943, when they were at a certain café in Cairo the Officer of the Criminal Investigation Department of the Muski Police District accompanied by a representative of the British Military Police and a squad of three detectives raided the said café and arrested the three soldiers in question in possession of 975 grammes of hashish and 225 grammes of opium.

These soldiers were tried by Field General Court Martial and sentenced to one year's detention, each.

The sources of origin of the drugs seized are unknown.

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**SEIZURE OF 416 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT SUEZ ON DECEMBER 2, 1943**

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**Case of Tong Hung**

Upon information to the effect that a Chinaman of the crew of S.S. "DONACILIA" was offering a quantity of opium for sale at a certain hotel at Suez, where he was living pending embarkation on his steamship, the C.N.I.B. Suez Branch took the necessary steps



with the result that the sailor in question who turned out to be a certain TONG HUNG was arrested on December 2, 1943 in possession of 416 grammes of opium.

He was tried on January 31, 1944, by the Summary Native Court, Suez, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown.

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### **SEIZURE OF 10.160 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT CAIRO ON DECEMBER 18, 1943**

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#### **Case of a sergeant of the British Army and Ali Mohammed Tawfiq**

On December 18, 1943, a confidant reported at Darb El Ahmar Police District, Cairo, that a certain Mohammed had shown him a sample of hashish, stating that he had about 8 okes which he would like to sell.

The confidant was instructed to contact the said Mohammed with a view to making arrangements for a deal and fixing time and place for the delivery of the drugs and it was agreed that the drugs should be delivered at a certain café at 5 p.m.

Upon this information another confidant was detailed to act as a buyer and both he and the informant proceeded at the fixed time to the café in question. After a few minutes the trio, Mohammed and both confidants, proceeded to a neighbouring street where a sergeant of the British Army was awaiting in a hired motor cab.

Immediately Mohammed began to count the sum of money representing the price of the drugs the Officer of the Criminal Investigation Department of Darb el Ahmar Police District who was watching the situation hurried up to the spot and arrested the sergeant who was in possession of a trunk which was found to contain 10.160 kilogrammes of hashish.

Mohammed who turned out to be ALI MOHAMMED TAWFIQ was also arrested.

On January 13, 1944, the sergeant was tried by a Field General Court Martial and sentenced to be reduced to the ranks and was awarded 18 months' detention but 9 months' detention was remitted on account of the accused's past good record and service.

Ali Mohammed Tawfiq who, being a local subject, was tried by the drugs Summary Native Court, Cairo, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 250.

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown.



## SEIZURE OF 50 KILOGRAMMES AND 770 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT CAIRO ON DECEMBER 18, 1943

### Case of Abu El Maati Abdou El Feqi and others

On December 18, 1943, two sergeants of the British Military Police, called at the C.N.I.B. Headquarters, Cairo, and handed over two Egyptians and two suitcases containing 50 kilogrammes, 770 grammes of hashish. They stated that a certain HASSAN ALI NOFAL who used to travel forwards and backwards on the Cairo — Haifa train under the guise of a money changer, had contacted a corporal of the British Army with a view to smuggling drugs for his gang from Haifa to Cairo and that the said corporal had reported the matter to his superiors at Palestine, who ordered him to act as proposed by the trafficker and at the same time took the necessary steps to effect the arrest of the trafficker in question and his accomplices. Consequently one of the two sergeants mentioned above was sent from Haifa to keep observation on the corporal on the train during the journey to Cairo and the other sergeant was detailed by the British Military Police, Cairo, to meet the train on arrival at Cairo on December 18, 1944. At the Cairo Railway Station the corporal enlisted the aid of a porter and instructed him to carry two new suitcases outside the station. This was done: the corporal then handed over the two cases to two Egyptians in European clothes and returned to the station presumably to complete his duties.

The two Egyptians then hired another porter and the cases were taken to a waiting gharry in which a third Egyptian was waiting. The previous two Egyptians then got into the gharry and it was driven away. Realising that the gharry would be able to traverse the narrow streets in the area quite easily while the W.D. vehicle could only do so by immediately arousing suspicion, the two sergeants decided to arrest the Egyptians and seize the suitcases which were believed to contain drugs. They, therefore, headed off the gharry compelling the driver to stop and then went after the three Egyptians. They caught two of them but the third taking the advantage of the locality made good his escape. The arrested two Egyptians namely WAHID IBRAHIM FAHMI of Cairo and MOHAMMED MAHGOUB MOHAMMED HANAFI of Port-Said and the two suitcases were then conveyed to the C.N.I.B. Headquarters.

As result of the enquiries made by the C.N.I.B., many arrests followed. It has revealed that MOHAMMED MAHGOUB MOHAMMED



HANAFI is a nephew of the wife of ABU EL MAATI ABDOU EL FEKI a notorious trafficker who was previously sentenced by default on February 8, 1942 to 5 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1,000 and that the seized drugs were the property of EL FEKI!

On May 20, 1944 this case was tried by the Drugs Summary Native Court, Cairo with the following result:—

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| (1) ABU EL MAATI ABDOU EL FEKI              | } | 5 years' imprisonment and a<br>fine of L.E. 1,000, each. |
| (by default) ... ..                         |   |  |
| (2) HASSAN ALI NOFAL ... ..                 | } | 3 years' imprisonment and<br>a fine of L.E. 300, each.   |
| (3) MOHAMMED MAHGOUB MOHD.<br>HANAFI ... .. |   |  |
| (4) WAHID IBRAHIM FAHMI ... ..              | } | 1 year's imprisonment and<br>a fine of L.E. 200.         |
| (5) SAAD EDDINE KHADR ... ..                |   |  |

Three other persons were not prosecuted on account of insufficient evidence.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is under enquiry.

### SEIZURE OF 4 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT ALEXANDRIA ON DECEMBER 27, 1943

#### Case of Ah Chung

On December 27, 1943, a corporal of the British Military. Police was informed by two English soldiers that a Chinese seaman had left in the room which they occupied in the United Forces Hostel, Alexandria, a small suitcase. He asked them to hand it over to a Chinese sailor who would call for it later in the morning. The corporal took possession of the suitcase and placed it in the cloak-room of the Hostel. At midday a Chinese sailor entered the Hostel whereupon the corporal asked him if he was the owner of the suitcase. He replied in the affirmative. On being requested to open it, he produced from his pocket a key which fitted the lock. The suitcase was opened and in it were found 187 sticks of opium weighing 4 kilogrammes. Each stick was enveloped in two wrappers. The inner wrapper bore the Iranian Government Opium Monopoly label. The outer wrapper was of common tissue paper. The inner label, green in colour, was stuck on the opium. It had the following Persian inscriptions on it:—

Kismate	Vezerete	20	Dah	Khorramshahr
Eghtessadi	Darahi	grams	real	

which translated into English read as follows:—

Economical	Ministry	20	Ten	Khorramshahr
Section	of Finance	Grams	Dollars	(town of origin)



On being questioned the Chinese sailor gave his name as AH CHUNG and stated that about 6 p.m. on the previous day in Mohammed Ali Square he was accosted by a native unknown to him who offered to sell him the opium which he bought for L.E. 38. AH CHUNG was discharged on April 24, 1943 from S.S. "Basset Hound" and was awaiting repatriation to India.

On February 6, 1944, the accused was sentenced by the Drugs Summary Native Court, Alexandria and sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500.

The source of origin of the drug seized is presumably Iran

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**SEIZURE OF 7.492 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH  
AT CAIRO ON JANUARY 16, 1944**

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**Case of a soldier of the F.F.**

Upon information to the effect that a soldier of the F.F. had in his possession a quantity of hashish, arrangements were made to contact this soldier and on January 16, 1944 a confidant was able to introduce a C.N.I.B. Officer as a buyer.

The soldier having been made to believe that the buyer could buy any quantity of hashish in his possession, agreed to meet the buyer at a certain café in Cairo in the evening of January 16, 1944 for the purpose of delivering 28 turbas of hashish on understanding that the price would be L.E. 60 per oke.

The buyer arrived at the fixed time and place in a C.N.I.B. private car and immediately on his arrival, the soldier contacted him.

The soldier who was in possession of a tin which was found to contain 7.492 kilogrammes of hashish, was arrested when handing over the drugs to the pseudo buyer inside the car.

The accused confessed that he had bought the drugs at Beyruth at L.E. 10 for the purpose of selling same in Cairo at big profit as he learnt that the price in Cairo was high. On March 12, 1944 he was tried by the Drugs Summary Native Court, Cairo and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400.

The source of origin of the drug seized is under enquiry.



**SEIZURE OF 1,101.50 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT-SAID ON JANUARY 22, 1944, ex S.S. "ELIAS G. KULUKUNDIS"**

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**Case of Abu El Ela Abdel Hafez Korkor**

On January 22, 1944, ABU EL ELA ABDEL HAFEZ KORKOR who is a member of the crew of S.S. "Elias G. Kulukundis" was searched on suspicion, by the Customs Official on duty at Port-Said Port and found in possession of two turbas of hashish weighing 545 grammes, which were tied to his legs. On researching at the Customs Police Station he was found in possession of two further pieces of hashish weighing 1.50 grammes, which were hidden in his shoes.

His cabin on board the ship was searched and further two pieces weighing 555 grammes were found in his suitcase.

The total of the quantities seized is 1,101.50 grammes of hashish.

This seaman first stated that he had purchased the seized drug from an unknown person at Haifa at L.E. 30 and he later stated that it had belonged to a Greek sailor who engaged him to get it out of the Customs against L.E. 10 but he produced no proof.

On March 22, 1944, the accused was tried by the Summary Native Court, Port-Said, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown.

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**SEIZURE OF 5 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT-SAID ON JANUARY 24, 1944, ex S.S. "MARIONGA THERMIOTIS"**

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**Case of Nicola Maniatakis**

Upon a report from Alexandria C.N.I.B. Branch about a certain NICOLA MANIATAKIS, Greek subject, one of the crew of S.S. "Marionga Thermiotis", the C.N.I.B. Branch, Port-Said was asked to watch the said steamer which arrived at Port-Said from Istanbul on January 24, 1944.



On the same afternoon the C.N.I.B. detectives who were watching the ship in a launch noticed a Greek seaman coming off the ship in a boat. They followed him up to the Customs gate where they got hold of him. He turned out to be NICOLA MANIATAKIS referred to above.

On searching him he was found in possession of 5 grammes of hashish wrapped in a brown paper and hidden under the cover of his hat. His cabin on board ship and the engine-room where he worked were searched but no further drugs were found.

On interrogation Maniatiakis confessed the possession of the seized drug stating that it was for his personal use and not for trafficking.

On March 21, 1944, the accused was tried by the Mixed Tribunal, Mansoura and sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 30.

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown.

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**SEIZURE OF 5.152 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT SUEZ  
ON JANUARY 25, 1944, ex. S.S. "CAPSA"**

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**Case of Abdel Wahab Abdel Rabb Ghorab**

On January 25, 1944 when a certain ABDEL WAHAB ABDEL RABB GHORAB who is a chauffeur by profession, was landing from S.S. "Capsa" which was anchoring at the Suez Port, he was searched, on suspicion, by a Customs official and found in possession of 455 grammes of opium. The said steamer was also searched with the result that a further quantity of 4.697 kilogrammes of opium was seized and 3 members of the crew were accused of the possession of this quantity.

The total quantity of the drugs seized is 5.152 kilogrammes of opium.

The case in respect of the three members of the crew who are foreign subjects was filed by order of Cairo Mixed Tribunal Parquet on account of lack of evidence.

As regards ABDEL WAHAB ABDEL RABB GHORAB who is a local subject, he was tried by the Summary Native Court, Suez, on March 13, 1944 and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 100.

The source of origin of the drug seized is under enquiry.



**SEIZURE OF 1,060 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT  
ALEXANDRIA ON FEBRUARY 17, 1944**

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**Case of a sailor of the Greek Royal Navy**

On February 16, 1944, upon information received by the Special Investigation Branch of the British Army to the effect that a member of the British Forces who had been reported as absentee, was living at a certain house in Alexandria, the house in question was raided. Although the search proved negative in so far as the absentee was concerned, several objects of W.D. property and 1,060 grammes of opium were found. The occupant of the house on interrogation declared that the W.D. objects and the opium belonged to a Greek sailor of the Greek Royal Navy who lived in her house. At this point the sailor appeared and admitted the ownership but refused to say anything else.

On June, 26, 1944, this sailor was tried by the Mixed Tribunal, Alexandria and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown.

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**SEIZURE OF 12.744 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AND  
4.893 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT QANTARA  
ON FEBRUARY 18, 1944**

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**Case of a Lance Corporal of the British Royal Army and  
Abdel Halim Hussein Abel Aal**

Upon information to the effect that certain members of the Military Forces had been in contact with certain smugglers, arrangements were made to put them under strict observation.

On February 18, 1944, it was reported that a Lance Corporal of the British Army had arranged to transport at night a quantity of narcotics using a W. D. truck and the necessary force was therefore detailed to watch the road and the ferry gate through which he should pass. At about 19.30 hrs. a truck was seen running towards the ferry and did not stop at the gate. By chance the ferry was at the western bank of the Suez Canal and the Lance Corporal had to wait for its return. At that time the C.N.I.B. Officer who was watching the situation arrived at the spot and asked him to return



with his vehicle to the Customs office. He did so and there he and the truck were searched with the result that a sack containing 12.744 kilogrammes of opium and 4.893 kilogrammes of hashish was found behind the driver's seat. A certain ABDEL HALIM HUSSEIN ABDEL AAL was also found in the truck but no narcotics were found on his person.

At first both the accused denied the acquaintance with each other as well as the possession of the drugs but later on, the latter confessed that they had been carrying the drug for a certain smuggler who is well known to the C.N.I.B.

The Lance Corporal was tried by a Court Martial and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. ABDEL HALIM HUSSEIN ABDEL AAL was tried by the Court of the Frontiers Administration and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 100.

The sources of origin of the drugs seized are unknown.

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### **SEIZURE OF 11.770 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT CAIRO ON FEBRUARY 23, 1944**

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#### **Case of a civilian driver of the American Army and a soldier of the F.F.**

Upon information to the effect that a civilian driver of the American Army in conjunction with some soldiers of the British Forces were smuggling narcotic drugs into Egypt, the movements of the driver were placed under watch. A grocer whose shop the driver used to frequent was induced to act as intermediary and a confidant was detailed to act as a buyer.

On February 19, 1944, the driver agreed to sell to the confidant 10 okes of hashish at L.E. 75 the oke, provided that the delivery of the narcotics should take place the following day at the grocer's shop.

The pseudo buyer was supplied with a sum of L.E. 800 and ordered to go the following day to the grocer's shop to conclude the deal under the watch of a C.N.I.B. squad, but the purchase was not brought about as, the driver said, his accomplice who is a French soldier and who was to bring the drugs, had not arrived.

On February 23, the grocer having reported that the deal could be concluded at his shop at 7 p.m., the pseudo buyer was given a sum of L.E. 800 in banknotes and instructed to be at the grocer's shop at the fixed time.



About 9 p.m. the pre-arranged signal was given whereupon the C.N.I.B. Officer and his squad who were watching the situation hurried up to the spot. They found a soldier of the F.F. standing with the grocer while the buyer was taking over the hashish which was in the soldier's bag. The C.N.I.B. Officer seized the drugs and arrested the soldier.

The driver who received the price of the drugs amounting to L.E. 520 escaped when the shop was raided and the necessary arrangements were made for his arrest. On February 24, 1944 one of the C.N.I.B. men telephoned that the driver returned to his house and a C.N.I.B. Officer was detailed to arrest him. This was done and the driver was brought to the C.N.I.B. Headquarters with the sum of L.E. 520. He confessed that the soldier came to him a week ago and told him that he had brought with him 10 okes of hashish from Syria and that he wished to sell them.

The soldier stated that a certain person of Beyrouth had given him the drugs seized to hand over to the driver.

On April 9, 1944, the driver was tried by the Drugs Summary Native Court, Cairo and sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500 and on June 22, 1944, the soldier was tried by the Mixed Tribunal, Cairo and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

The source of origin of the drug seized is under enquiry.

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**SEIZURE OF 133.555 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AND  
24.935 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT QANTARA  
ON MARCH 5, 1944.**

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**Case of hairdresser Mohammed Youssef Ibrahim  
and others**

On March 3, 1944, the C.N.I.B., Qantara Branch, received from the Immigration Office, Palestine Government, Qantara information to effect that two soldiers of the British Army reported that a hairdresser in the neighbourhood of their barracks who turned out to be MOHAMMED YOUSSEF IBRAHIM, had asked them to arrange transport of a large quantity of drugs in a W.D. truck across the Suez Canal to a certain place near the Canal Western bank and that the two soldiers had requested that the C.N.I.B. branch be approached with a view to making arrangements for the arrest of this trafficker and other members of his gang en flagrant-délit. The Special Investigation Branch of the British Army, Qantara was informed of this



report and it was agreed that the two soldiers should meet the officer of the C.N.I.B., Qantara Branch at a certain house to put a plan for the arrest of the culprits.

On March 4, 1944, the two soldiers reported that it had been arranged to transport the drugs in the evening but that this had been postponed as they could not leave their barracks on account of military reasons.

On March 5, 1944, at a meeting held at a house in Qantara the C.N.I.B. Officer was informed by the two soldiers that the hairdresser and an accomplice who turned out to be Lutfi Abdulla Galal, tailor of Port-Said, had finally decided to get the drugs transported on the evening of that day. It was agreed that the truck should be loaded with the stuff at a pre-arranged spot near the barracks and that the two traffickers should go to the western bank of the Suez Canal before the truck in order to wait there its arrival and guide it to a place where the delivery of the stuff had to take place and a reward of L.E. 100 had to be paid to the two soldiers.

On arrival of the truck at the Customs zone the two soldiers gave the pre-arranged signal whereupon the truck was stopped and two officers of the C.N.I.B., a representative of the Customs Department and representatives of the Special Investigation Branch, British Army, got into it. A certain AMIRA GHONAIM AMIRA was found in the truck sitting on two big sacks of hashish and opium. The driver of the truck who is one of the two informant soldiers was ordered to go on and on arrival at the pre-arranged place at the western bank of the Canal the hairdresser and the tailor rushed into the truck and were arrested. They were asked as to the place where the drugs had to be delivered and AMIRA GHONAIM AMIRA stated that the delivery had to take place at Om el Rish. On arrival at Om El Rish LUTFI ABDULLA GALAL stated that the owners of the drugs who are bedouins were awaiting for them near the "Moahda" bridge on the Rayyah road. Just before reaching the said bridge the truck was suddenly stopped as a bedouin was seen running away while firing with his revolver at the truck.

As at a distance of 70 metres several persons were also seen firing their arms at the truck, the force fired some shots in reply. No one of these persons could be arrested and it is presumed that when they did not receive from the occupants of the truck the pre-arranged signal they discovered the trick and fired at the truck. The truck with the force, the accused persons and the drugs returned to the Customs Office where the drugs were weighed and found to be 133.555 kilogrammes of opium and 24.935 kilogrammes of hashish.

During the preliminary investigation AMIRA GHONAIM AMIRA offered a bribe of L.E. 300 in order to gain the C.N.I.B. Officer's assistance.



On May 11, 1944, this case was tried by the Court of the Frontiers Administration, Qantara, with the following result:—

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| (1) MOHAMMED YOUSSEF IBRAHIM   | } 2 years' imprisonment and a<br>fine of L.E. 200, each.   |
| (2) LUTFI ABDULLA GALAL ... .. |  |
| (3) AMIRA GHONAIM AMIRA ... .. | 3 years' imprisonment and a<br>fine of L.E. 300 for the<br>drugs case and 3 months'<br>imprisonment for the bribe<br>case. |

The sources of origin of the drugs seized are unknown.

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**SEIZURE OF 2.760 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AND 4.435  
KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT ALEXANDRIA ON  
MARCH 6, 1944**

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**Case of a Private of the Greek Royal Army**

On the March 6, 1944, a private of the Greek Royal Army was arrested at Sidi Gaber Railway Station, Alexandria, by the Greek Military Police in possession of 2.760 kilogrammes of opium and 4.435 kilogrammes of hashish.

On interrogation the private in question stated that he had been delegated on March 5, 1944 for service at Haifa and that whilst there he purchased the drugs from a certain person. He left Haifa the same day for Alexandria in order to dispose of the drugs. He would not, however, disclose the name of the receiver.

Being at the time of his arrest on duty, he was tried by a Greek Court Martial and sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is unknown.

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**SEIZURE OF 36 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT  
PORT-SAID ON MARCH 7, 1944**

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**Case of two sailors of the Greek Royal Navy**

Upon information to the effect that 3 members of the crew of a Greek submarine, who were putting up in a certain hotel at Port-Said were in possession of a quantity of hashish which they were offering for sale at L.E. 80 the kilo., arrangements were made with the Greek Authorities concerned for the arrest of these sailors en flagrant-délit. On March 7, 1944, a C.N.I.B. Officer and a representative of the Greek Authorities proceeded to the hotel in question but they found that the three sailors had returned to their submarine leaving their luggage at the hotel.



The search of their luggage resulted in the seizure of two pieces of hashish weighing 36 grammes in the kits of two sailors. Nothing incriminating was found in the kit of the third sailor and consequently he was not prosecuted.

This case was tried by the Mixed Tribunal, Mansoura on May 22, 1944 with the result that the two accused sailors were sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 30, each.

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown.

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**SEIZURE OF 630 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AND 1,750 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT-SAID ON APRIL 3, 1944**

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**Case of a sailor of the Greek Royal Navy**

On April 3, 1944, when a sailor of the Greek Admiralty was leaving the Customs zone at Port-Said, he was searched, on suspicion, by a Customs Official. He was found in possession of 2 small bags of cloth containing 630 grammes of hashish powder, which were concealed inside the stockings on his legs and 2 pieces of opium weighing 1,750 grammes, which were wrapped in newspapers and hidden one on his belly and the other on his back under his clothes.

On June 20, 1944, this sailor was tried by the Mixed Tribunal, Mansoura and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

The sources of origin of the drugs seized are under enquiry.

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**SEIZURE OF 1,130 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AND 1,050.8 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT A RAILWAY TRAIN NEAR ISMAILIA ON APRIL 5, 1944**

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**Case of Wardani Ibrahim Osman and others**

On April 5, 1944, when WARDANI IBRAHIM OSMAN, MAHMOUD ABD EL BAQI ISMAIL and ABD EL LATIF EL SAYED EL GEDDAWI were returning from Palestine by the East Express train, they were searched in the train by a Customs Policeman and found in possession of 1,130 grammes of hashish and 1,050.8 grammes of opium hidden in two baskets with false bottoms.

They were tried by the Summary Native Court, Ismailia and sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400, each.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is still under enquiry.



**SEIZURE OF 2·217 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH POWDER  
AT ALEXANDRIA ON APRIL 21, 1944**

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**Case of a seaman of the British Royal Navy**

On April 21, 1944, a seaman of the British Royal Navy was stopped by the Alexandria Port Police when entering the Alexandria Customs zone. When asked to open a small suitcase which he was carrying, he refused alleging that he was in a hurry, but he was compelled to do so.

On being searched the suitcase was found to contain 8 turbas of hashish powder weighing 2·217 kilogrammes.

On June 5, 1944, this seaman was tried by a British Naval Court Martial and sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

The source of origin of the drug seized is under enquiry.

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**SEIZURE OF 50,400·40 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AND  
19,400·50 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT SUEZ ON MAY  
10, 1944**

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**Case of Eid Farhan Hassan and Moteir Soliman Mansour**

On May 10, 1944, a sergeant of the British Military Police, Suez, informed his chief that EID FARHAN HASSAN and MOTEIR SOLIMAN MANSOUR had asked him to carry for them a quantity of narcotics by a W.D. vehicle from East to West across the Suez Canal and that he had pretended to accept the proposition.

The necessary arrangements for the arrest of these two smugglers en flagrant-délit were made and on the night of May 10, 1944 the sergeant in question proceeded with the smugglers to a place where some Arabs were waiting for them. There, they delivered to the sergeant a quantity of hashish weighing 50,400·40 grammes and a quantity of opium weighing 19,400·50 grammes. The sergeant then returned in the vehicle with the drugs and the two smugglers to Suez, when his chief who was waiting at a bridge assigned for the use of W.D. vehicles and men, arrested the accused persons, seized the drugs and handed all over to the police.

On August 14, 1944, the two accused were tried by the Summary Native Court, Suez and sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500, each.

The sources of origin of the drugs seized are still under enquiry.



**SEIZURE OF 3,370.1 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AND 2.56  
GRAMMES OF COCAINE AT SUEZ ON MAY 14, 1944,  
ex. S.S. "SIBATAK"**

**Case of Long Kwai and others**

On May 14, 1944, LONG KWAI, TSU KWAN JEU and HAN JHAN WAI, Chinese members of the crew of S.S. "Sibatak" were searched on suspicion, by Customs Officials at the Suez Port and were found in possession of 3,370.1 grammes of opium and 2.56 grammes of cocaine.

They were tried by the Summary Native Court, Suez on June 19, 1944 and sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200, each.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is unknown.

**SEIZURE OF 9 GRAMMES OF COCAINE AND 405 GRAMMES  
OF NOVOCAINE AT CAIRO ON MAY 17, 1944**

**Case of Faisal Fahmi el Hasibi and others**

Early in 1944 the C.N.I.B. was informed that an international gang had been formed in Syria for smuggling white and black drugs and other articles of merchandise into countries of the Middle East and particularly into Egypt.

The British Military Authorities who had also received information to the same effect, were interested in the matter and were able to contact in Syria two of the influential members of the gang and learnt from them all about their plans. The gang intended to make use of British Army Officials in the smuggling process. The British Army agents then came to Egypt and contacted the Cairo members of the gang.

It was arranged that the members of the gang in Syria should prepare goods and narcotics to be smuggled into Egypt inside the mail bags of the Military Authorities. Two members of the Military Postal Service were put in the way of the gang for the purpose and they got in contact with the smugglers who directed them to carry a consignment of silk stuff and cocaine in two bags in their W.D. truck to Egypt.

A white handkerchief was handed over to them to use as a signal between them and the member of the gang who would meet them at Cairo. They were also furnished with two letters from



another member named FAISAL FAHMI EL HASIBI, one in Arabic addressed to a member in Cairo and the other in English addressed to the owner of the pension where that member lived. The C.N.I.B. which was kept informed of all arrangements made, put the movements of the gang under watch and on May 16, the W.D. truck conveying the contraband goods was secretly examined at Ismailia on its way to Cairo by C.N.I.B. Officers and British Army agents. Two mail bags were found to contain 153 pairs of women's stockings and 176 women's scarves and 5 bottles containing a crystallized white matter.

On arrival at Cairo, the W.D. driver proceeded to a certain hotel at Sh. Alf Bey where he met the aforesaid member of the gang after giving the pre-arranged signal with the white handkerchief. Then he drove to Sh. Soliman Pasha and parked in front of the pension where he met another member of the gang and handed over to him the letter sent from Faisal. The C.N.I.B. men who were watching the situation arrived on the spot and arrested two members of the gang who were on their way up following the British soldier in possession of the bags. The other members of the gang in Cairo were rounded up and further arrests were effected. It was proved by analysis that 4 bottles contained novocaine weighing 405 grammes and one contained cocaine weighing 9 grammes.

On December 17, 1944 this case was tried by the Drugs Summary Native Court, Cairo and FAISAL FAHMI EL HASIBI was sentenced by default to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200. Other accused persons were acquitted on account of insufficient proofs, but the Parquet appealed.

On March 22, 1945 the Court of Appeal, Cairo reverted the sentence of acquittal in respect of HESHAM FAHMI EL HASIBI, and sentenced him to 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is still under enquiry.

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#### SEIZURE OF 62 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT-SAID ON AUGUST 20, 1944, ex S.S. "HENRY WILSON"

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##### Case of Edwin J. Johns

On August 20, 1944, when American seaman EDWIN J. JOHNS who is a member of the crew of S.S. "Henry Wilson", was going out of the Customs gate at Port-Said Port, he was searched by the Customs guard and 2 packets of cigarettes were found in the side pockets of his trousers. When the guard tried to search the back pocket, the seaman refused and he was, therefore, taken to the Customs office where his back pocket was searched and sticks of opium weighing 62 grammes were found. The cabin of the accused was searched but nothing incriminating was found.



On interrogation the seaman confessed that he had bought the seized quantity of opium from a person known to him in Iran at a sum of 300 dollars.

On October 5, 1944, the accused was tried by the Mixed Tribunal, Mansoura and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

The source of origin of the drug seized is under enquiry.

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### **SEIZURE OF 13,538.9 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT SUEZ ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1944**

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#### **Case of Woo Yeu Ching and Zai Choun Kee**

On September 25, 1944, WOO YEU CHING and ZAI CHOUN KEE, Chinese, were searched, on suspicion, by the Suez Customs Police and found in possession of 13,538.9 grammes of opium concealed in their luggage.

They were tried by the Summary Native Court, Suez, on October 23, 1944 and sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 100, each.

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown.

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## CHAPTER VI

### List of some Important Cases of Seizures effected in the Interior of the Country

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SOME IMPORTANT CASES OF SEIZURES EFFECTED IN THE INTERIOR OF THE COUNTRY

Names of defendants	Nationality	Date	Place	Drugs seized			Kind	Remarks
				Quantity				
				Kgs.	Grs.	Cgrs.		
Gabr Salem Gabr Salmi	Egyptian	9-11-43	Santa ... ..	3	275	—	Hashish	The defendant was sentenced by the Summary Native Court, Santa to 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500.
(1) Hassan Aly Fahmi (2) El Sayed Ali Hassan (3) Mahmoud AbdelMaq-soud El Kurdi.	„ „ „	21-12-43	Cairo ... ..	2	156	—	Opium	This case was tried by the Drugs Summary Native Court, Cairo on March 3, 1944 with the following result:— No. 1.—18 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300. No. 2.—15 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 250. No. 3.—12 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.
Mohammed Mohammed Ibrahim El Hosari.	„	24-12-43	Alexandria ...	1	910	—	„	The defendant was tried by the Drugs Summary Native Court, Alexandria on February 27, 1944 and sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500.
Soliman Ali El Makrafi	„	26-12-43	Railway train	1	250	—	„	The defendant was sentenced by the Drugs Summary Native Court, Cairo, on January 16, 1944 and sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

Mohammed AhmedAwad	Egyptian	30-12-43	RailwayTrain	1	116	—	Opium	This case was tried by the Summary Native Court, Assiut on January 13, 1945 and the defendant was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 600.
Youssef Ali Youssef El Naggar.	„	7- 1-44	Cairo ... ..	1	956	—	Hashish	The defendant was sentenced on February 19, 1944 by the Drugs Summary Native Court, Cairo to 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500.
Ibrahim Gaballa Abdel Hadi.	„	15- 1-44	Railway Station, Cairo	1	50 120	— —	Opium Hashish	The defendant was sentenced on February 19, 1944 by the Drugs Summary Native Court, Cairo to 1 ½ years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.
Sanieh Mohamed Kamal	„	22- 1-44	Railway Station, Souhag	1	190	—	Opium	The defendant was tried by the Summary Native Court, Souhag on February 10, 1944 and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.
(1) Nabiha Zeidan El Ehwani. (2) Mahmoud Sallam Mohammed. (3) Abu El Wafa Tam-mam Mohammed.	„ „ „	9- 2-44	Railway Station, Cairo	1	50	—	Hashish	This case was tried on May 13, 1944 by the Drugs Summary Native Court, Cairo with the following result:— Nos. 1 and 2.—3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300, each. No. 3.—1 ½ years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300.
Abdel Aziz Hassan Kilani.	„	15- 2-44	Ismailia ...	2 5	475 860	— —	„ Opium	This defendant was tried on August 23, 1944 by the Summary Native Court, Ismailia and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.



SOME IMPORTANT CASES OF SEIZURES EFFECTED IN THE INTERIOR OF THE COUNTRY (continued)

DRUGS SEIZED IN THE INTERIOR OF THE COUNTRY (continued)								
Name of defendants	Nationality	Date	Place	Drugs seized			Kind	Remarks
				Quantity				
				Kgs.	Grs.	Cgrs.		
Messallam Abdel Khaleq Ramadan.	Egyptian	19- 3-44	Railway train	1	200	—	Hashish	The defendant was sentenced on April 15, 1944 by the Summary Native Court, Benha, to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.
(1) Mahdi Mahmoud Siam	"	25- 3-44	Cairo ... ..	3	392	—	"	This case was tried by the Drugs Summary Native Court, Cairo, on May 11, 1944, with the following result:—
(2) Imam Shehata Salama.	"							Nos. 1 and 2.—2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500, each.
(3) Ali Hamed Ibrahim.	"							No. 3.—1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.
(1) Mohammed Ibrahim Khater.	"	29- 4-44	Cairo ... ..	2	536	—	Opium	This case was tried on December 31, 1944 by the Drugs Summary Native Court, Cairo and Nos. 1 and 2 were sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200, each and No. 3 to 6 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 30.
(2) Sherifa Diab Ibrahim.	"							The defendants were sentenced on July 26, 1944 by the Summary Native Court, Ismailia, to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.
(3) Mohammed Mohammed Dessouqi.	"							
(1) Mattar Farag El Kashef.	"	10- 5-44	Ismailia ...	2	250	—	"	
(2) Mohammed Soliman Mahmoud.	"							
(1) Hashem Metwalli El Dawi.	"	18- 5-44	Railway train	1	309	—	Opium	The defendants were tried on June 10, 1944 by the Summary Native Court, Assiut and sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500, each.
(2) Massoud Abdel Aal Sultan.	"			—	730	—	Hashish	
(1) Abdel Aziz Mohamed Hussein	"	23- 5-44	Ismailia ...	1	150	—	Opium	This case was tried on September 7, 1944 by the Summary Native Court, Ismailia, with the following result:—
(2) Mohammed Hussein Eraqi.	"		" ...	2	670	—	Hashish	Nos. 1 and 2.—2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200, each.
(3) Abdel Aziz Mohammed Omar.	Egyptian							No. 3.—1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.
(1) El Sayed Amer Hassan.	"	31- 5-44	Port-Said ...	1	230	—	Opium	The defendants were sentenced on June 19, 1944 by the Summary Native Court, Port-Said to 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200, each.
(2) Ahmed Refae Ahmed	"							
(3) Ahmed Mohammed Ali.	"							
Mohammed Hussein Ghalib.	"	7- 6-44	Alexandria ...	1	30	—	"	This case was tried by the Drugs Summary Native Court, Alexandria on September 24, 1944 and the defendant was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500.
(1) Amin Hassan Ali...	"	12- 6-44	Railway train	7	598	—	"	On July 3, 1944 the defendants were tried by the Summary Native Court, Assiut and sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 600, each.
(2) Abbass Ahmed Khalifa.	"							
Mohammed Hassan Abbass.	"	23- 6-44	"	9	106	—	"	The defendant was tried on July 10, 1944 by the Summary Native Court, Assiut and sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400.
				—	300	—	Hashish	



SOME IMPORTANT CASES OF SEIZURES EFFECTED IN THE INTERIOR OF THE COUNTRY (continued)

Names of defendants	Nationality	Date	Place	Drugs Seized			Kind	Remarks
				Quantity				
				Kgs.	Grs.	Cgs.		
Shawqi Radi Madi ...	Egyptian	24- 6-44	Railwaytrain	4	313	—	Opium	On July 10, 1944 the defendant was sentenced by the Summary Native Court, Assiut, to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.
Mohammed Sayed Khamis.	"	27- 6-44	"	1	300	—	"	
(1) Sobhi Agami Salama	"	28- 6-44	Alexandria...	—	290	—	Hashish Opium	This defendant was sentenced on August 8, 1944 by the Summary Native Court, Deirout to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E.100. This case was tried by the Drugs Summary Native Court, Alexandria on August 7, 1944 with the following result:— No. 1.—3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500. No. 2.—1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.
(2) Ahmed Mohammed Hassan.	"			—	685	—		
El Sayed Ahmed Farid	"	6- 7-44	Railwaytrain	1	340	—	"	The defendant was tried on July 31, 1944 by the Summary Native Court, Assiut and sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400.
(1) Ghanem Messallam Maghnam.	"	6- 7-44	Dabb'eyah ...	2	350	30	"	
(2) Ibrahim Abdel Fattah Ibrahim.	"			—	2	50	Hashish	The defendants were sentenced on September 7, 1944 by the Summary Native Court, Ismailia to 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E 200, each.
(3) Ali Soliman ...	"							

Mohammed Ali Abdel Rahman El Akharsi.	Egyptian	26 7-44	Ismailia ...	2	30	—	Opium	The defendant was sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200, by the Summary Native Court, Ismailia.
(1) Hassan Mansour Soliman.	"	28- 7-44	Fayed ...	217	340	—	Hashish	The defendants were sentenced on September 14, 1944 to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 100, each.
(2) El Sayed Mohammed Sokkaria.	"			245	490	—	Opium	
(3) Mohammed Ahmed Hamdan.	"	28- 7-44	Railwaytrain	3	400	40	Opium	The defendant was sentenced on October 30, 1944 by the Summary Native Court, Maghagha to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.
Taha Hassanein Younes	"			—	—	—	—	
(1) Mohammed Mustafa Ali.	"	30- 7-44	Belbeis ...	1	834	—	Hashish	The defendant was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500 by the Summary Native Court, Port-Said.
(2) Abdel Rahman El Dasht.	"			—	—	—	—	
Auda Mohsen Hussein...	"	8- 8-44	Qantara ...	5	700	—	Opium	On December 19, 1944, the defendant was sentenced by the Summary Native Court, Assiut, to 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500.
Ibrahim Farghali Hassan.	"	17- 9-44	Railwaytrain	2	598	—	Opium	
Farghali Seweifi Mohammed.	"	18- 9-44	Assiut ...	3	757	—	"	The defendant was sentenced on October 24, 1944 by the Summary Native Court, Assiut, to 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300.



SOME IMPORTANT CASES OF SEIZURES EFFECTED IN THE INTERIOR OF THE COUNTRY (*continued*)

Names of defendants	Nationality	Date	Place	Drugs seized			Kind	Remarks
				Quantity				
				Kgs.	Grs.	Cgrs.		
(1) Ibrahim Ali Moham- med Negm. (2) Mohammed Sharshar Ibrahim.	Egyptian "	3-10-44	Assiut ... ..	1	880	—	Opium	This case was tried on December 12, 1944 by the Summary Native Court, Assiut with the following result :— No. 1.—2 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200. No. 2.—3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.
(1) Ahmed Ali Abdel Aal (2) Ibrahim El Sayed Farag	" "	23-10-44	Ismailia ...	1	153	50	"	This case was tried on November 16, 1944 by the Summary Native Court, Ismailia with the following result : No. 1.—3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200. No. 2.—6 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 100.
Abbass Mursi Ali ... ..	"	4-11-44	Alexandria ...	—	600	—	"	This case was tried on December 24, 1944 by the Drugs Summary Native Court, Alexandria and the defendant was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500.
				—	150	—	Hashish	
(1) Ratiba Younes Yas- sin (2) Mohammed Abdellah Ahmed	" "	25-11-44	Railway Train	3	730	—	Opium	This case was tried on January 6, 1945 with the following result :— No. 1.— one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200. No. 2.—2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300.
				1	10	—	Hashish	



## CHAPTER VII

### Situation in Certain Foreign Countries and Activities for Combating Drug Trafficking

#### GENEVA :

- (a) Narcotic Drugs and their Raw Materials : what becomes of them?
- (b) Plans for the control of narcotic drugs in Liberated Europe.

FAR EAST—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—BRITISH INDIA—  
INDIAN STATES—SYRIA AND LEBANON—HASHISH CULTIVATION.

#### 1.—GENEVA

##### A.—Narcotic Drugs and their Raw Materials : what becomes of them?

At the request of the Permanent Central Opium Board one of its Staff Officials has compiled an extremely interesting analysis of the pre-war production and distribution of narcotic drugs and their raw materials. The figures which he gives cover the four years 1934 to 1937, *i.e.* a period when the full control established under various international conventions had made itself felt and before changes in trends due to the menace of the war began to be noticeable. His material is derived from some 5,000 official returns furnished by Governments under the Geneva Conventions of 1925 and 1931.

Part I, deals with raw materials viz : the opium poppy and the coca bush.

Part II, deals with manufactured drugs viz : morphine, heroin, cocaine, codeine, dionine.

The author's aim as set forth in his introduction to the analysis has been to ascertain the lawful production of each of the narcotic drugs under review, to show the importance of each country as a producer and to establish how and in what quantities the products were disposed of (a) by the producing countries and (b) by importing countries. He does not touch the question of Indian hemp.



Taking the opium poppy first, he remarks that it is important in the problem of narcotics (one feels that he might have said more). Opium, the coagulated juice obtained from the capsules of the plant, is necessary for medical purposes in its medicinal form and in opiate medicines; also for the manufacture of morphine, codeine, dionine and a number of less important drugs. He alludes to diacetylmorphine (heroin) but this drug is not extensively manufactured nowadays.

During the four years under review raw opium was produced in China, Iran, India, Turkey, Russia, Yougoslavia, Korea, Japan, Afghanistan, Indo-China, Bulgaria and Chile. The total production of raw opium by these 12 countries in four years was 18,504 tons.

They used their opium variously and mainly for:—

- (1) Consumption in various forms by addicts;
- (2) Manufacture of morphine and opiates;
- (3) Export.

All producing countries except China, Japan and Indo-China were exporters.

The following figures show how this amount of eighteen thousand and five hundred tons of raw opium was subsequently accounted for by the producing countries and territories:—

For domestic consumption ... ..	1,107 tons
Exported to morphine manufacturing countries	970 „
„ „ opium smoking territories ... ..	782 „
For domestic manufacture of morphine ... ..	358 „
Unaccounted for ... ..	15,287 „
TOTAL ... ..	18,504 tons

Over 15,000 tons of raw opium or 82.6 per cent of world production in four years are thus shown to have had no official declared destination. What then became of this immense amount of opium? The explanation seems to lie in the fact emphasized by the author, that as regards certain countries no statistics regarding disposal were available and as regards China, no figures in respect of production have ever been furnished to the Permanent Central Opium Board. It is therefore, likely, says the author, that all, or almost all the opium produced during these four years in China was used for domestic consumption by addicts. The only figures of China's opium production available are gathered from annual reports made to the Opium Advisory Committee of the League. These show an estimated total of 12,095 tons of raw opium for the years 1934-1937 and do not include production in Japanese occupied Manchuria and Jehol. Under the six-year suppression plan, opium cultivation and opium smoking in China were to be eradicated completely by 1940.



A further amount of 2,413 tons of opium remains unaccounted for in the official returns of the Government of Iran for these four years after analysis of the statistics furnished under the conventions. In this case as well as in the cases of India and Turkey where amounts of 211 and 565 tons of opium, respectively, remain unaccounted for, the author surmises that the discrepancies may be due to the result of imperfect statistical accountancy. In recent years, the Turkish Government has enforced new regulations for opium control and the "balance sheet" has improved considerably.

No important discrepancies appear in the figures showing exports of raw opium to other countries for the purpose either of conversion into morphine or for the manufacture of prepared (smoking) opium.

Turning to the coca plant and the question of cocaine, the report states that so far as is known coca leaves were produced in Bolivia, Peru, Colombia, Java, Formosa, Japan and Ecuador during the period under review. The author stresses the difficulties in controlling the production of these leaves which are taken not only from a hardy evergreen bush cultivated in plantations and hedges but also from wild plants and may live for several decades. Complete reports have never been furnished to the League even in respect of plantations where coca leaves are cultivated for the manufacture of crude cocaine or for export. Thus it is impossible to ascertain the world production of coca leaves as has been done in the case of raw opium.

It is of interest to note that coca leaves imported by the U.S.A. for the manufacture of coca flavoured non-narcotic beverages (coca-kola etc.) have been completely accounted for and that the alkaloids contained therein were destroyed under official supervision.

As regards manufactured drugs, the analysis reveals in a striking manner the strict control which is now exercised under the various League Conventions by all countries which manufacture narcotics either from opium or from coca leaves.

### *Morphine.*

Of morphine alone 137½ tons were manufactured altogether during 1934-1937.

Although after accounting for the disposal of this total the report shows an amount of 826 kilogrammes (0·6 per cent of the total) unaccounted for, this is believed to be largely due to some defective returns and omissions.

Exports of morphine by manufacturing countries during 1934-1937 amounted to 5,383 kilogrammes and this is accounted for up to 92 per cent by importing countries. The deficiency is again due to absence of statistics of consumption and/or stocks held.



### *Heroin.*

Heroin (diacetylmorphine) is used mostly in diseases of the respiratory organs. It is considered to be one of the most harmful of habit forming drugs. Several countries including the U.S.A. have abandoned its use in favour of other drugs (codeine for example).

99 per cent of the quantity (3,621 kilogrammes) available during 1934-1937 was accounted for by the statistics furnished.

### *Cocaine.*

Cocaine is used as a local anæsthetic for certain minor operations and in dentistry.

A world total of 15 1/2 tons was manufactured during 1934-1937, according to statistics. Manufacturing countries accounted for 98.6 per cent of this amount in their statistics showing disposal.

Nearly four tons were exported by manufacturing countries to other countries which showed 2,879 kilogrammes of this amount as having been consumed, 104 kilos. re-exported, leaving 952 kilogrammes unaccounted for chiefly because several of them failed to furnish statistics of consumption and/or stocks. One country which imported 506 kilogrammes for instance, failed to supply statistics of consumption.

### *Codeine.*

The total world manufacture of codeine (methyilmorphine) during 1934-1937 was 72,972 kilogrammes of which U.S.A. manufactured 17,221 kilogrammes (23.6 %), Germany 12,928 kilogrammes (17.7%), France 10,669 kilogrammes (14.6 %), U.S.S.R. 9,068 kilogrammes (12.4 %) and twelve other countries made up the remainder.

### *Dionine.*

Figures regarding manufacture of dionine (ethylmorphine) show a world total of 7,318 kilogrammes during 1934-1937.

In his final remarks, the author says that the situation between 1934-1937 presented in his report has now greatly changed owing to the war, the increased demand for narcotic drugs and determined new trends in their production, distribution and trade. He refers to the intention of the Chinese Government to eradicate opium cultivation and smoking, to the decision of the British and Dutch Governments to abolish opium smoking in their Far Eastern possessions, to the increasing use of poppy stalks as a raw material for the manufacture of morphine and to the appearance of a new synthetic drug named Demerol or Dolantin in 1939.

He provides an interesting estimate of what might be considered the normal world requirements for one year of the drugs dealt with in his report when peace is declared, basing his figures on the data reviewed by him in his composition.



These are :

Of raw materials :—

Raw opium	...	...	...	...	...	322 tons
Coca leaves	...	...	...	...	...	685 „ (approx).

Of manufactured drugs :

Morphine	...	...	...	...	...	34,250 kgs.
Heroin	...	...	...	...	...	950 „
Cocaine	...	...	...	...	...	3,840 „
Codeine	...	...	...	...	...	28,830 „
Dionine	...	...	...	...	...	2,500 „
TOTAL						70,370 kgs.

It is interesting to compare the above estimates with the estimated world requirements of dangerous drugs for 1944 as established by the League of Nations Supervisory Body in its Annual Statement under Art. 5 of the Geneva Convention of 1931 :

Morphine	...	...	...	...	...	45,500 kgs.
„ for conversion	...	...	...	...	...	26,000 „
Cocaine	...	...	...	...	...	5,000 „
Codeine	...	...	...	...	...	35,500 „
Other drugs	...	...	...	...	...	500 „
TOTAL						112,500 kgs.

It is to be noted that these estimates are based on figures furnished by Governments themselves or on estimates made by the Supervisory Body in accordance with Art. 2 of the abovementioned Convention where Governments have failed to state their requirements.

### B.—Plans for the Control of Narcotic Drugs in Liberated Europe

The Permanent Central Opium Board has issued a report stating that it has reason to believe the military and civil authorities concerned are giving attention to the urgent question of restoring complete control over narcotic drugs in enemy occupied countries as soon as these are liberated. It will be for the military authorities, acting no doubt in arrangement with experienced civil drug control officials, to carry recommendations into effect.



Unless control can be effected, the board considers that there will be grave danger of a recrudescence of illicit traffic similar to that which occurred after the last war, with consequent addiction among the suffering people. They think that in some cases there will be three stages for which provision may be necessary :—

(1) during the period of military control; (2) the period of re-establishment of national administration, with allied occupation and supervision and (3) the initial period of full national control.

During the first stage all drugs in civilian hands should be reported and placed under control of the designated authority. No imports should be allowed for civilian use, by relief organizations or otherwise, except under a licence. Civilian supplies should be allowed solely on medical prescriptions, and periodic returns should be made by relief organizations and firms. Any factory manufacturing drugs should be placed under control, and no new one should be allowed to start production except under licence. No imports of raw materials—opium, poppy straw, crude morphine, coca leaves, crude cocaine or Indian hemp—should be allowed except under license.

Control in the second and third stages should develop out of the measures taken during military occupation and lead to the full system of national and international control established under the conventions of 1925 and 1931. There already are indications that the illicit trafficker is very much alive. Sufferers from the war, in many cases, will succumb if the temptation is presented to them.

## 2.—FAR EAST

In last year's report mention was made, under this heading of the decision of the British Government to abolish the system under which registered addicts have been able to obtain supplies of opium for smoking in certain British and British protected territories in the Far East. Naturally this decision cannot be put into effect until enemy occupation of the territories in question has ceased but it is satisfactory to record that a similar decision has also been taken by the Royal Netherlands Government in respect of the Netherlands Indies.

In commenting on this decision in a declaration communicated to the Opium Advisory Council of the League of Nations by the Netherlands Legation in Berne, the Dutch Authorities foresee the same difficulties and obstacles as those which will present themselves



to the British administrators in Malaya once the Japanese have been cleared out. The Royal Netherlands Government realises, says the declaration, that if total prohibition is to have the desired effect of stopping the habit of opium smoking, international co-operation is indispensable. The Netherlands Government trusts that when normal communications are restored, effective measures on an international basis will ensure that the exportation of raw opium from the poppy growing countries will not impede its efforts along the lines of its laudable decision.

### 3.—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The U.S.A. Narcotics Commissioner in his Report for 1943 also comments on these decisions of the British and Dutch Governments and describes them as one of the most important developments of all time in international drug control. The United States, he says, had been urging this policy since the Convention of the Shanghai International Opium Commission in 1909 which was the first attempt to deal internationally with suppression of the abuse of opium.

Beginning on January 13, 1943 a series of informal meetings were held in the Narcotics Commissioner's Office in Washington which were attended by representatives of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Netherlands and China. As a result of the discussions which ensued, the United States Government on September 21, 1943 addressed an aide-mémoire to the British, Netherlands and other Governments interested in the subject. Subsequently in November 1943 the British and Netherlands Governments announced their decisions as recorded above.

Turning to the thorny question of limitation of production of opium, the U.S. Narcotics Commissioner again emphasizes that in order to prevent the abuse of drugs it is necessary to exercise control of the production of raw opium in such manner that there will be no surplus available for non-medical and non-scientific purposes. The Government of the U.S.A., he says, regards poppy limitation and control as of prime importance and desires to do everything possible to solve this problem once and for all. It hopes that all opium producing countries will be willing to join in a convention for that purpose.

Amongst other matters of interest dealt with by this Report is the account of the appearance on world markets of yet another substitute for morphine. This substance is known as Demerol in the U.S.A. and "Dolantin" in Europe and South America and measures are being taken in the U.S.A. to bring this synthetic drug under the control of the Federal Law on Narcotics.



There is every reason to believe, says the Report, that unless subjected to the same enforcement control as is morphine, the manufacture, distribution and use of this new drug will soon be productive of serious abuses with the inevitable spread of drug addiction. The drug was first invented in Germany and while it has no chemical relationship to morphine it is habit forming.

A curious side light on the working of Federal and State Narcotics Laws in the U.S.A. appears in the fact that the State of California has licensed a number of individuals to grow the opium poppy in the State for seed production for use in bakery products. This is unfortunate, says the Report, for the reason that the U.S.A. has for many years insisted at international conferences that the cultivation of the poppy throughout the world should be restricted to medicinal and scientific needs.

Referring to the illicit traffic in drugs, the Report states that during 1943 almost no supplies of morphine hydrochloride were available in the U.S.A. That this shortage was felt acutely in the illicit traffic was clear from the number of thefts of this drug from pharmacies and drug manufacturers and from the forging of doctors' prescriptions.

Heroin too was in greatly curtailed supply and in many parts of the U.S.A. practically non-existent. Even where available it was found to be, as usual, highly adulterated. Average prices for adulterated heroin were so high and the degree of adulteration so great as to make price paid on the basis of pure heroin work out to somewhere around L.E. 500 per ounce.

Illicit traffic in cocaine and codeine was unimportant. Seizures of Iranian and Mexican prepared opium were recorded during the year.

The Report once more refers to the arrest and conviction of the Eliopoulos brothers. Apparently the Court which heard the case did not accept the Federal Jury's verdict. The U.S. Government is appealing.

## INDIA

### (a) *British India:*

The returns furnished by the Government of India's latest available Report for 1941 to the League of Nations show no diminution in the limited area authorised for poppy cultivation in the United Provinces in British India. 1,950 hectares (roughly 4,800 feddans) were sown to the opium poppy by 17,326 licensed cultivators in 1941 who produced 34½ tons of raw opium with an approximate morphine content of between 11 and 12 per cent.



In the Government Opium Factory at Ghazipur during the year under review 234½ tons of raw opium of various consistencies were converted into 211½ tons of standardised (90 degrees) raw opium for consumption. The total consumption of this so-called "excise opium" during 1941 throughout British India was 136 tons and 822 kilogs. This amount produced a revenue of £1,271,250 equal to about 0.69 per cent of the total combined revenue of the Central and Provincial Governments in 1940. The excise opium revenue in 1940 itself was about 0.54 per cent of the total revenue and in 1939 about 0.78 per cent. Since the beginning of 1936 exports of opium from India have practically ceased. There has been no export to China since 1913.

The aim of the policy of the Government of India is the ultimate suppression of the use of prepared opium for smoking. Total prohibition of opium smoking has yet only been enforced in Assam, the Central Provinces and Berar. From the decrease in the number of smokers and in the consumption of opium, it would appear that the habit is gradually waning.

(b) *Indian States:*

Figures are now available for 1938, 1939 and 1940 covering the cultivation and production of raw opium in the Indian States.

In the last named year it is estimated that 21,911 acres of opium poppy were grown producing a yield of 190 tons of raw opium of varying consistencies. There remained in stock at the close of 1940, 241½ tons of old crop, making a total of 431½ tons. The Government of India purchased 71½ tons of this for its Ghazipur Factory and 31 tons for its Neemuch Factory where what is known as "Ball Opium" is produced of 92, 93 and 94 degree consistency for issue to Indian States only.

It is interesting to note that the poppy area once cultivated in the Indian States was as high as half a million acres. The Report declares that many of the Indian Rulers have in the past seven or eight years realized their responsibilities more fully as regards opium consumption within the boundaries of their States and have done much towards curbing excessive drug addiction and the activities of illicit traffickers inside their territories.

(c) *Indian Hemp (Cannabis):*

"Ganja" and "Bhang" are the two most popular forms in which the cannabis plant is consumed in India (vide C.N.I.B. Report for 1943. p. 45), Ganja is produced in the provinces of Madras, Bengal, Bihar, Central Provinces and the Ahmednager District of Bombay. As the plant from which Bhang is obtained grows wild in most parts



of India no reliable figures as to area under cultivation can be given. Approximate figures for the amount of Indian hemp harvested in 1940 are given as follows:—

Ganja ... ..	about	208 tons
Bhang ... ..	„	158 „

The cultivation of cannabis is prohibited except under licence. Illicit cultivation is a rare offence. Its detection is also difficult as in some cases the plants are grown mixed with other crops such as rice.

“Charas” which is another form in which the cannabis plant<sup>t</sup> is used is not produced in India but is imported under strict control from Yarkand (Central Asia). It is almost exclusively used for smoking whereas “Ganja” and “Bhang” are swallowed both in solid and liquid form.

The use of hemp drugs in India for their narcotic effect, says the Report, is based upon long tradition which has been traced back as far as the Vedas (early hymns, prayers and spells addressed to the gods).

The consumption of these drugs in the forms abovementioned is controlled on lines very similar to those of opium.

“Ganja” and “Bhang” are local products. There is no Government factory but the cultivation of the plant and the collection of the wild growth are governed by the issue of licences. After collection and preparation the products are stored in Government depots and issued to licenced vendors under conditions closely analogous to those applied to the sale of opium. The export of all hemp drugs is allowed only under the import—export certificate system of the Geneva Convention.

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## 6.—SYRIA AND LEBANON

### HASHISH CULTIVATION

#### Report on Campaign of 1944 by Colonel Sir P. Coghill

I have the honour to submit the following report on this year's Hashish Campaign in the Levant States:—

(1) In the years 1942 and 1943 the campaign had been directed by the Sûreté Générale aux armées, assisted by the British Security Mission, with help from Ninth Army in the matter of personnel and transport.

(2) This year the position was altered as Constitutional Governments had been elected in Syria and the Lebanon and upon these Governments had devolved the international obligations in respect of the suppression of the cultivation of and the traffic in narcotics. Consequently it was necessary to work with and through the States Governments when setting about the destruction of the growing crop.

(3) From the first the States Governments fully and willingly recognised and accepted their obligations and gave the fullest support all through the campaign.

(4) The campaign may be said to have started on March 29, 1944 when the Lebanese Government published a notice in the Press to the effect that the cultivation of hashish was illegal and warning the public that it would be sternly suppressed. A similar warning was published by the Syrian Government on May 9, 1944. In both States copies of this notice were distributed to all Gendarmerie posts and to a large number of Mukhtars and leading landowners by the Gendarmerie and the British Security Mission (copies attached, Appendix "A").

(5) Between these two dates, Lewa Sir Thomas Russell Pasha, K.B.E., C.M.G., visited the Levant States on behalf of the Egyptian Government and called officially on the Presidents of Syria and Lebanon, Members of the Cabinet and the Commandants of Gendarmerie and Police. This visit, bringing home as it did the great importance attached to the suppression of the hashish trade by the Egyptian Government, undoubtedly produced fruitful results.

(6) Consultations then followed between the Commandants of the Syrian and Lebanese Gendarmeries and the Head of the British Security Mission and plans were evolved for the Campaign.



(7) The general lines followed were the same as in previous years and fell into two stages : (1) reconnaissance and collection of information and (2) organization of squads and a time-table for the actual destruction.

(8) A British Security Mission officer was detailed to supervise and collate all reports received and generally to supervise and coordinate the campaign. This proved a most valuable appointment.

(9) Reconnaissance and collection of information started in early April, the sources of information being the Syrian and Lebanese Gendarmeries, the Service Agricole, British Security Mission, Field Security Sections, Units of the British Army (who were supplied with photographs of the plant in various stages of growth) and the Sûreté aux Armées.

(10) In May stringent instructions were sent to all Gendarmerie posts by the Commandants of Gendarmeries ordering junior officers to prosecute the campaign with the utmost vigour.

A similar circular was sent out by the Sûreté aux Armées to all their posts.

All British Units were also circularized by Ninth Army.

(11) From all these sources reports came pouring in so that it was possible at an early date to reach the conclusion that sowings were on a greater scale than ever before and that more and more remote and inaccessible areas were being used—the latter doubtless in the hope that they would thus escape the notice of the destruction squads.

(12) The increase in area sown is to be accounted for by general depletion in stocks to the 1942 and 1943 campaigns, the marked increase in price—from LS. 200 to LS. 800 per kg. on the Zahle market—which appealed to the natural cupidity of the dealers—and to a lesser degree to maliciously fostered rumours (in the Bekaa in particular) that there would be no campaign this year.

New areas sown this year were notably the Jebel Druze, the Ducksbill and The Jebel Mazar on the Syro-Lebanese frontier.

(13) In the Damascus Press several articles appeared expressing the strongest disapprobation of the cultivation of hashish and the traffic in the drug—and later on during the campaign, the Religious Leaders in the Jebel Druze issued a Fatwa condemning the traffic in no uncertain terms (translation, Appendix "B").

(14) By *June 1*, sufficient information was available to draw up a tentative plan of campaign, the numbers of British personnel and transport required to accompany the destruction squads of



Gendarmerie and to fix target dates for beginning the actual work of destruction. These were *July 10* for the Bekaa, North Lebanon, Homs and the Alouite Territory and *July 17* for Aleppo and Damascus.

(15) Meetings later took place with the Commandants of the Syrian and Lebanese Gendarmeries at which destruction programmes were agreed.

(16) In Syria the Campaign got under way punctually—but in Lebanon, owing to exceptional demands on Gendarmerie personnel in the Becharre-Zghorta area, work did not begin until *July 24*. However in spite of a late start, the main campaign was over by the end of August everywhere except the Jebel Druze where operations finished on *September 8*.

(17) The total area destroyed by the authorities was 645 hectares or 1,600 acres or 7,000 dunams. It is felt this is a very satisfactory figure and reflects the greatest credit on the energy and determination of all concerned. In addition, an estimated total of 100 hectares or 250 acres (Hermel mountains 50, Alawites 25, other areas 25) were found by the destruction squads as having been destroyed or cut down previously by the growers.

In cases where the crop was hidden away, it is safe to say that the plants, having been cut 4 to 6 weeks before full maturity would only yield a small percentage of low quality hashish. Cases of dealers refusing to buy prematurely cut hashish have been reported already.

To these figures can be added 600 kilogrammes of prepared new crop hashish which were discovered and destroyed in North Lebanon.

It is a matter for the greatest satisfaction that the utterly lawless area inhabited by the semi-nomad Dandache tribes in the hills west of Hermel was successfully penetrated and destruction carried out without incident. These Dandache tribesmen have been a thorn in the flesh of every Government in the history of the Lebanon.

The penetration of the Jebel Druze is also a matter for congratulation.

(18) The following estimates are based on an exhaustive enquiry from growers and dealers and as they generally confirm the figures in Sergeant Slay's report of last year, may be taken as being reasonably correct.



1 dunam of non-irrigated land yields about 250 kilogrammes of harvested plants, from which about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  kilogrammes of prepared hashish is extracted.

1 dunam of irrigated land yields about 400 kilogrammes of harvested plants from which about 8 kilogrammes of prepared hashish is extracted.

In terms of cash the respective yields are as under (LS. 1 being equivalent of 9 Egyptian piastres or 2 shillings, approximately):—

*1 dunam non-irrigated land:*

					LS.
2 kgs.	1st quality	Zahra	at LS. 800 per kg.		1,600
2 „	2nd „	Kubbish	„ 400 „		800
$2\frac{1}{2}$ „	3rd „	Tulte	„ 150 „		375
Total ... ..					<u>2,775</u>

*1 dunam irrigated land:*

					LS.
2 kgs.	1st quality	Zahra	at LS. 800 per kg.		1,600
2 „	2nd „	Kubbish	„ 400 „		800
4 „	3rd „	Tulte	„ 150 „		600
Total ... ..					<u>3,000</u>

About half the crop destroyed was irrigated and half non-irrigated. Therefore the average value of the crop destroyed was LS. 2,887.5 say LS. 2,900—and the average yield  $7\frac{1}{4}$  kgs. per dunam.

Therefore 7,000 dunams having been dealt with, it is estimated that a potential total of 50,750 kilogrammes were destroyed to which must be added the 600 kilogrammes prepared hashish destroyed at Chetine making in all a total of 51,350 kilogrammes which represents an estimated consequential loss to the dealers of LS. 20,540,000 and an actual loss to the growers of possibly a tenth of this sum.

When comparing this result with last years figures as given in the report of the Sûreté Générale aux Armées it would appear at first sight as if the results are disappointing, inasmuch as although approximately double the area was cleared, yet the potential net quantity of the prepared drug works out at less than half. The explanation of this discrepancy would seem to lie in taking a different basis for calculation, *i.e.* in one case the estimated total bulk of the green crop as harvested and in the other estimated weight of the drug as prepared for market.

(19) As previously, the squads were composed of Gendarmerie supported normally by two or more British other ranks and in some cases by Inspectors of the Sûreté aux Armées. The services of



these latter were most useful and much appreciated. They were particularly valuable for their knowledge of the country and the local languages. In addition, B.S.M. Officers in each area gave their active support.

(20) Procès-Verbaux were made out by the Gendarmerie both during the reconnaissance period and the destruction period—principally during the latter.

(21) In this connection it should be emphasised that the present scale of punishments for infractions of the Anti-Narcotic Laws is far too low to act as a deterrent. They were laid down some time ago when all prices were infinitely lower and with the present semi-inflation are comparatively valueless.

(22) To combat the traffic with any hope of success, the most stringent penalties must be enacted and enforced. Moreover they must be designed effectively to discourage the large landowners, middle man and smuggler and if possible also to catch the big dealer who at present enjoys complete immunity.

At present it is the poor labourer working for the big landowner who gets punished as he is always put forward as the grower and his employer escapes.

(23) Certain proposals have been submitted through Ninth Army to H.M. Legation for submission to the States Governments but so far, in the press of more weighty matters, no new legislation has been enacted.

(24) When the destruction started, it was feared great difficulties would be experienced in the matter of labour. Local labour, beside being busy with harvest, would not relish destroying their own most paying crop. Importing labour would involve enormous expense and transport difficulties. However the States Governments accepted full financial responsibility for paying labour. In fact the Gendarmerie recruited fatigue parties in each locality which were unpaid—which was only fair as they had broken the law in planting the hashish. A very small expenditure was incurred in some areas and after a test case was won at the village of Deir el Ahmar in the Bekaa, where considerable hostility was displayed initially, there were no further labour difficulties.

(25) It says much for the tact and firmness displayed by the destruction squads, that the whole campaign passed off without one single ugly incident.

(26) A further snag was encountered in Syria at the beginning. It appeared that before a plot of hashish could be destroyed, the Gendarmerie had to notify the Mohafez who in his turn directed the Caimacam of the Gaza concerned to proceed to the spot with



a Committee consisting of the Caimacam, the local O.i/c Gendarmerie and a representative of the Service Agricole. No destruction could take place until this Committee had deliberated over the plot of alleged hashish.

(27) Such a procedure was obviously too slow and clumsy to produce any results. Representations were therefore made on July 23 to the SYRIAN Government with the satisfactory result that an Ordinance was published on July 31 cancelling the old procedure and authorizing the Gendarmerie to destroy on their own responsibility all hashish found.

(28) ZAHLE in the BEKAA is the H.Q. of the big dealers and it was their emissaries who sought out cultivators and supplied them with seed in areas as far afield as the ALOUTE hills, the JEBEL DRUZE and the DUCKSBILL.

(29) To sum up, it may be said that highly satisfactory results have been obtained this year.

New areas have been tackled and a considerably greater acreage destroyed. These results have been made possible by the strong line taken by the States Governments and the excellent collaboration between all parties concerned.

The Gendarmerie O.R.s did their work as ordered. Due weight must be given to the moral, active and in some cases physical support of the British personnel attached to the destruction squads. Without their presence no comparable results could have been achieved and a great debt of gratitude is due to the help given by H.Q. Ninth Army in the matter of personnel and transport supplied for the operation.

(30) It is to be hoped however, now that the Gendarmerie have seen that the job can be successfully tackled, given sufficient tact and determination, that in future years they will repeat the process until the cultivation of and traffic in hashish has been entirely eradicated.

(31) The following suggestions are made to improve control in the future.

(a) The creation of an Anti-Narcotic Branch in the Syrian and Lebanese Gendarmeries of specially selected officers and men. In the spring and summer they would concentrate on the growing crop. In the winter on trafficking and smuggling.

(b) Increases in penalties — prison sentences and fines — a generous proportion of the latter to be paid to Gendarmerie personnel and informers responsible for securing convictions — such rewards to be paid promptly.



(32) In conclusion I have the honour to bring to your notice the willing and ready support and the prompt orders issued to their subordinates by the Commandant of the Syrian Gendarmerie Lt. Col. Rafik Bey El Azme and the Commandant of the Lebanese Gendarmerie Lt. Col. Fozi Bey Trabouley and the zeal displayed by Lt. Col. Hrant of the Syrian Gendarmerie, Youmni Mawlawi, Director of the Department of Agriculture, Mohafezat of Latakia and Lt. Col. Assad Jemal, Commanding the Lebanese Gendarmerie in the Bekaa.

I have the honour to remain,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) : P. COGHILL,

Colonel,

Head of British Security Mission.



## APPENDIX "A"

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### LEBANON

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#### **Communiqué from the Lebanese Government. Cultivation of Hashish**

Farmers and landowners in Lebanon are hereby reminded that the cultivation of Hashish known as Indian Hemp is strictly forbidden. The Government is determined to take drastic measures towards the destruction of all Hashish plantations by means of the Gendarmerie and the Police Force. In order that planters may save themselves much trouble and expense, they must forthwith give up Hashish cultivation which can result only in loss to them through the destruction of their plantations.

Beirut, March 29, 1944.

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### SYRIA

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#### **Warning relative to the Cultivation of Hashish**

All cultivators in the Syrian Republic must understand that the cultivation of Hashish known as Indian Hemp is strictly forbidden and that the Government who is determined to combat its cultivation, will destroy all plantations. The most rigorous sentences will be passed on the owners who happen to contravene these instructions, which have been communicated to all the Mohafzas and Security Forces.

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## APPENDIX "B"

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**Translation of the Fatwa on hashish cultivation written by  
Sheikh Ahmed Jarbou and Sheikh Ali Hannaoui and  
reproduced in the Newspaper "El Jebel" of August 1, 1944**

"It is to be regretted that hashish plantations exist in the JEBEL DRUZE. The INDIAN Hemp from which hashish is produced is a plant that the Prophet and Apostle of God has denounced because it is against honour and religion and harms health and good morals. It is a bad narcotic which is more dangerous and harmful than wine. God has forbidden it in His Book wherein he says: "Know ye Faithful that wine, gambling, idolatry and augury are the works of the Devil; therefore avoid them for by doing so you will prosper." God is against these persons who extract narcotics and wine, trade in them and use them, because they are the origins of Disobedience, Quarrels and Evils. They do away with the mind and therefore with honour and religion.

"All must know that any land planted with INDIAN Hemp is cursed as is the entire property of the planters. The Curse of God falls on them. Let everyone hasten to destroy what he has sown. The land of the Mountain is pure, don't defile it with this filthy plant.

"All those who continue to plant INDIAN Hemp shall be banned and excommunicated. His property and his family, old and young, men and women, will be accursed by God and His Prophet. May God show us the road to righteousness and obedience to His will."

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## CHAPTER VIII

### Hashish

Much has been written in these annual C.N.I.B. Reports on the effects of hashish addiction and its close relation to crime with violence. Dr. Jules Bouquet one of the world's acknowledged authorities on the botanical, chemical and physiological aspects of the cannabis plant has recently published a striking commentary on an article contributed to the United States press by two American Doctors who base their conclusions on a series of experiments conducted upon 77 controlled subjects who were given certain amounts of hashish (marihuana) while under police arrest.

These two doctors declare that their clinical and laboratory studies carried out on subjects both accustomed and unaccustomed to hashish, reveal no significant bodily or mental change. They also state that from their experiments they have deduced that cannabis does not give rise to anti-social behaviour and that long use of the drug does not lead to physical, mental or moral degeneration.

Dr. Bouquet joins vigorous issue with these remarkable declarations:—

"It is regrettable" he says "that it was not possible for the authors to examine a few of those inveterate hemp smokers that one meets in India, the Near East and North Africa—cachectic, stupefied, besotted, incapable of any sustained work: their opinion would certainly not be the one which they maintain."

"In oriental countries where the use of hashish is not prohibited or regulated and where the drug can be procured in any quantities desired there are," says Dr. Bouquet, "a large number of serious chronic cases of intoxication, incapable of working, wretched ragamuffins who are a danger and burden to society. These consequences alone would justify the prohibition of and a declaration of war on hashish. It is incontestable that addiction to hashish amongst Orientals establishes in them a characteristic psychosis which never escapes the notice of any doctor accustomed to seeing this type of patient."

"The relations between hashish and crime are unfounded" say the two American physicians basing their deduction on tests applied to 77 persons not living at liberty.

"This opinion" retorts Dr. Bouquet "appears bold".

Considered in the light of what is known about hashish and hashish addicts in Egypt, it might indeed be called nonsense.



It may be confidently questioned whether there is one single hashish addict in this country who has a clean criminal record. Hashish smoking in Egypt though not unknown in certain quarters where education and wealth have combined to accentuate vicious eccentricity, is, generally speaking, confined to a recognized class, the uneducated, unstable, mostly illiterate type of shady individual who is always well known to the Police and either lives on the borderland of crime or regularly frequents that territory and its hardened denizens.

Concluding his commentary Dr. Bouquet writes :—

"...however interesting from certain points of view may be the results of the researches of these two doctors, it is my opinion that they have been made known to the public prematurely. In exclusively medical circles such communications present no danger : on the contrary they provoke discussions and new investigations which may throw light on the disputed points. But it is to be feared that the general public will especially retain what is not irrefutably proved by these two gentlemen, viz : that hashish is not as dangerous as it is said to be, that it induces pleasant sensations without the risk of dire consequence and that it may constitute a valuable method of treatment in certain afflictions. The use of hashish must be prohibited on the same grounds as those of opium and other manufactured narcotics and the social interest of civilized countries demands that the strictest prohibitive measures be taken and enforced."

With these conclusions the C.N.I.B. most cordially agrees.

From the legislative point of view, Egypt may point with satisfaction to the measures taken in this country in respect of prohibition of hashish. The addict equally with the possessor, user or trafficker is subject to and is awarded penalties as severe as, if not severer than, any to be found in any other country of the world. Why is this so ? Because there is no misunderstanding here about what hashish is and what its effects are. The whole subject has been subjected to worldwide study and has been explored botanically, chemically and socially ; there is little that is unknown about it today.

From all this study and exploration what has emerged ?

That the prepared product of the cannabis sativa plant, while having very limited medical use, is capable of profoundly disturbing the brain cells and of inducing acts of violence, even murder ; that it is in fact a thoroughly vicious and dangerous thing of no value whatever to humanity and deserving of nothing but the odium and contempt of civilized people.



## CHAPTER IX

### Legislation in Egypt

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As a result of the proposal made by the C.N.I.B. in 1936 which was mentioned in pages 70-71 of the C.N.I.B. Annual Report of 1937 the following law changing the penalty in respect of clandestine hashish cultivation from imprisonment not exceeding one week and/or a fine not exceeding L.E. 100 to imprisonment not exceeding 2 years and/or a fine not exceeding L.E. 200 was voted by the Parliament and promulgated with effect from May 15, 1944 :—

#### **Loi No. 42 de 1944 portant interdiction de la culture du Hachiche (Chanvre Indien) en Egypte**

**Nous, Farouk I<sup>er</sup>, Roi d'Egypte,**

Le Sénat et la Chambre des Députés ont adopté ;

Nous avons sanctionné et promulguons la loi dont la teneur suit :

Art. 1.—La culture du hachiche est interdite dans toute l'étendue du Royaume d'Egypte.

Art. 2.—Toute contravention aux dispositions de l'article précédent sera punie d'un emprisonnement de six mois à deux ans et d'une amende de L.E. 100 à L.E. 200 par feddan ou fraction de feddan.

Art. 3.—Sera puni d'un emprisonnement de trois mois à un an et d'une amende de L.E. 50 à L.E. 100 tout possesseur ou détenteur de plants de hachiche déracinés, de graine de hachiche non torréfiée de façon à être impropre à la germination ou de feuilles de plants de hachiche mélangées ou non avec d'autres matières.

Seront, en outre, confisqués les bêtes de somme, voitures et autres véhicules qui auraient servi au transport des plants, graines ou feuilles, ainsi que toutes marchandises qui auraient servi à les dissimuler et à en faciliter le transport.

Art. 4.—Sans préjudice de la poursuite pénale, les agents de l'administration procéderont, sur la demande du Ministère de l'Agriculture, à la destruction de toute culture de hachiche, pendante ou déracinée, ainsi que des graines et feuilles objet de l'infraction. Les frais de cette opération seront recouvrés administrativement et solidairement des contrevenants ainsi que des personnes civilement responsables, sans qu'il puisse être exigé plus de P.T. 100 par feddan pour les cultures pendantes.



Art. 5.—Les infractions aux dispositions de la présente loi seront constatées par les officiers de police judiciaire, ainsi que par les fonctionnaires délégués à cet effet par le Ministère de l'Agriculture, et qui auront, dans l'accomplissement de leur mission, la qualité d'officiers de police judiciaire.

Art. 6.—Sont abrogés le Décret du 10 mars 1884 établissant des mesures et dispositions relatives à la culture, la vente et l'introduction du hachiche, ainsi que les décrets le complétant et le modifiant. Sont également abrogées toutes dispositions du Décret-Loi No. 93 de 1931, sur l'importation de la graine de chauvre indien, contraires à la présente loi.

Art. 7.—Est supprimée la compétence de la Commission douanière en ce qui concerne l'application des dispositions de la présente loi.

Art. 8.—Nos Ministres de l'Agriculture, des Finances, de l'Intérieur et de la Justice sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution de la présente loi, qui entrera en vigueur dès sa publication au "Journal Officiel".

Nous ordonnons que la présente loi soit revêtue du sceau de l'Etat, publiée au "Journal Officiel" et exécutée comme loi de l'Etat.

Fait au Palais d'Abdine, le 17 Gamad Awal 1363 (10 mai 1944).

**FAROUK**

**Par le Roi :**

*Le Président du Conseil des Ministres,*  
MOUSTAPHA EL-NAHAS.

*Le Ministre de la Justice,*  
MOHAMED SABRI ABOU ALAM.

*Le Ministre de l'Intérieur,*  
MOHAMMED FOUAD SERAG EL-DINE

*Le Ministre de l'Agriculture,*  
MOUSTAPHA NOSRAT.

*Le Ministre des Finances,*  
AMINE OSMAN.

(Traduction)



## CHAPTER X

### Propaganda

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Anti-narcotic drug propaganda work has been again vigorously performed by the Assiut Branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Egypt. During 1944 over 263,000 people listened to addresses illustrated by lantern slides at 793 meetings, particular success being met with at "Moulids" and country fairs. The activity of this society have undoubtedly done a great deal towards impressing upon the Upper Egypt fallahen the grave dangers and consequences of addiction to narcotic drugs. The Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau again desires to record its appreciation of and gratitude for these almost entirely voluntary efforts and would much like to see the system adopted by other societies working in similar fields of moral and physical endeavour.

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## CHAPTER XI

### SMUGGLING BY STEAMSHIPS

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Narcotics seized by Coastguards, Customs and  
Police Authorities on Board Steamers, etc., from  
December 1, 1943 to November 30, 1944.

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GENERAL TOTALS OF 1944 COMPARED WITH THE TOTALS OF  
THE FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.

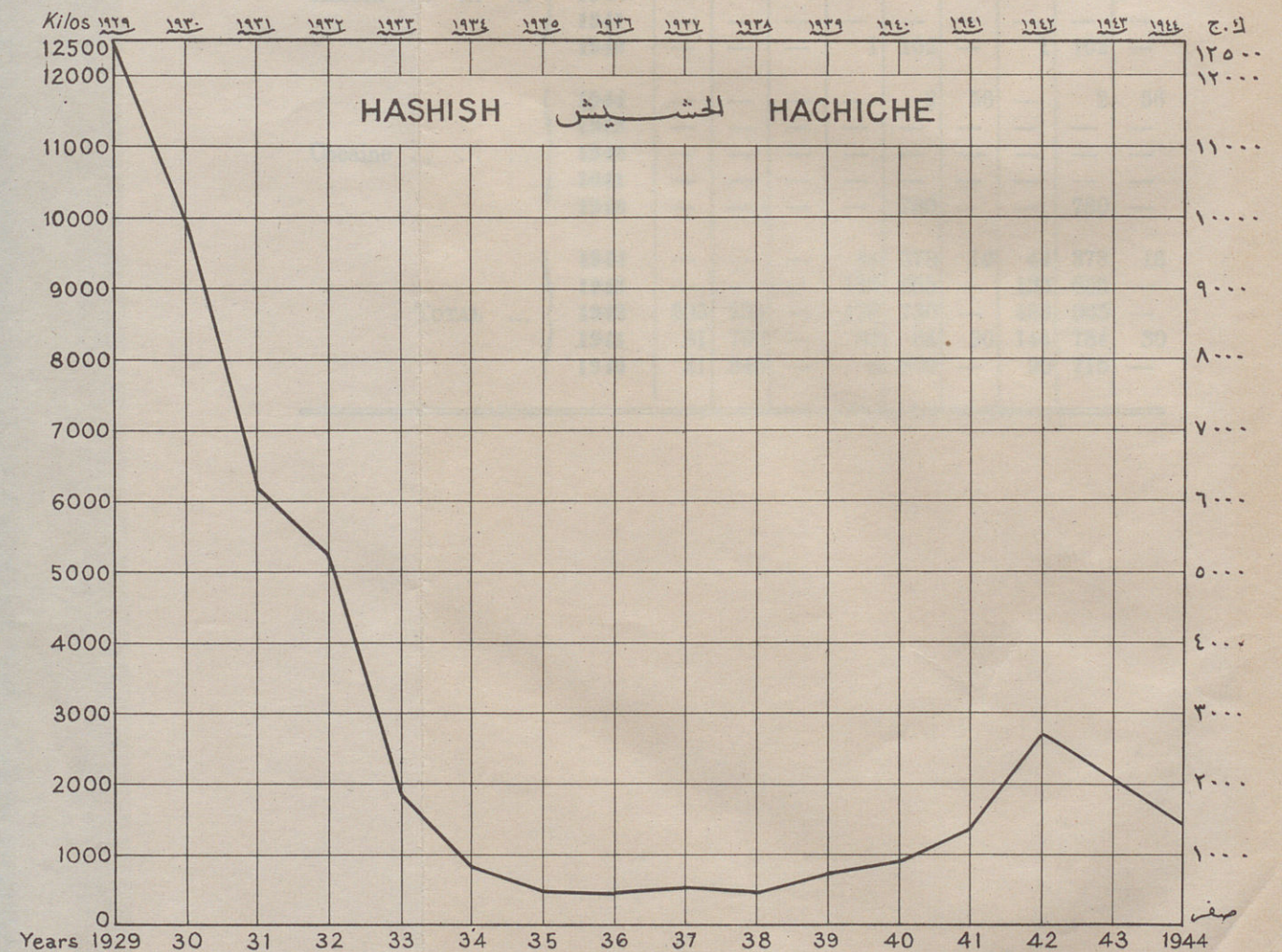
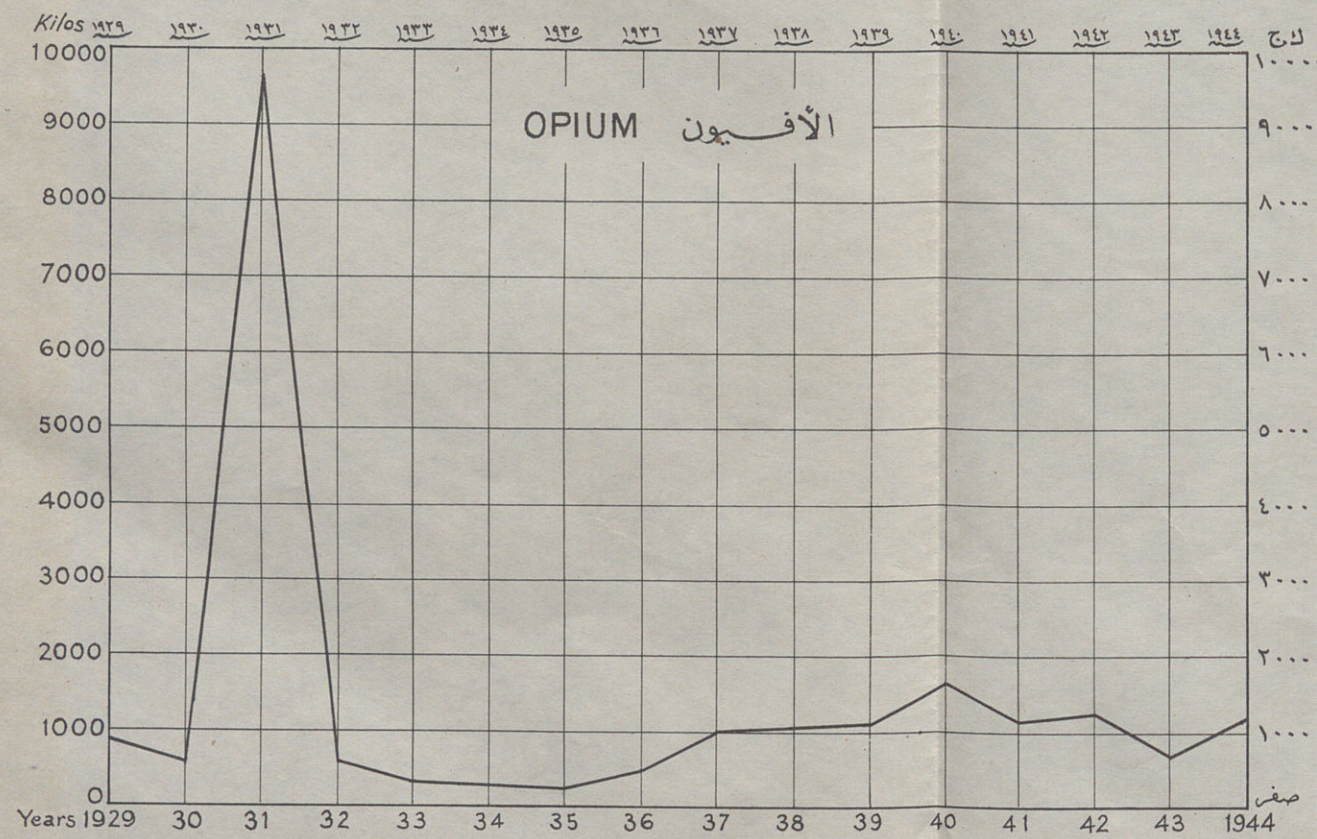
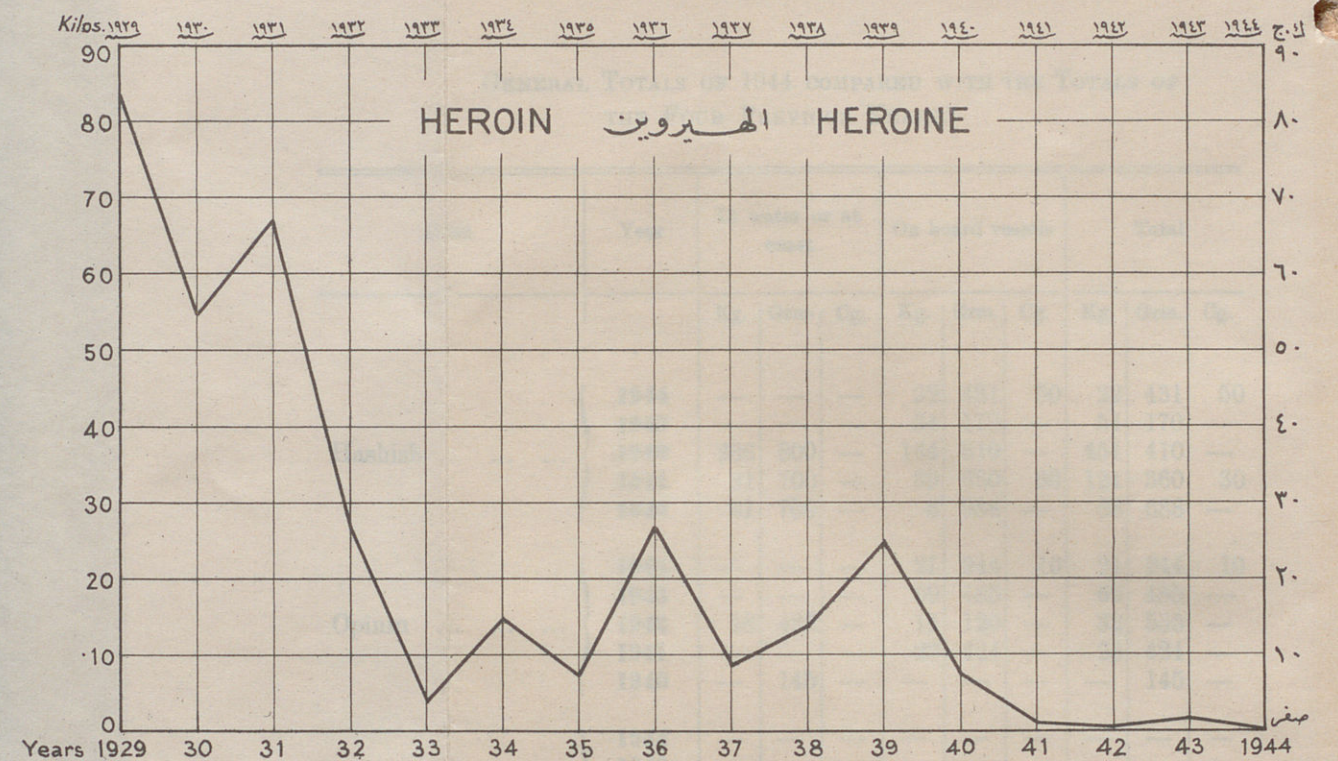
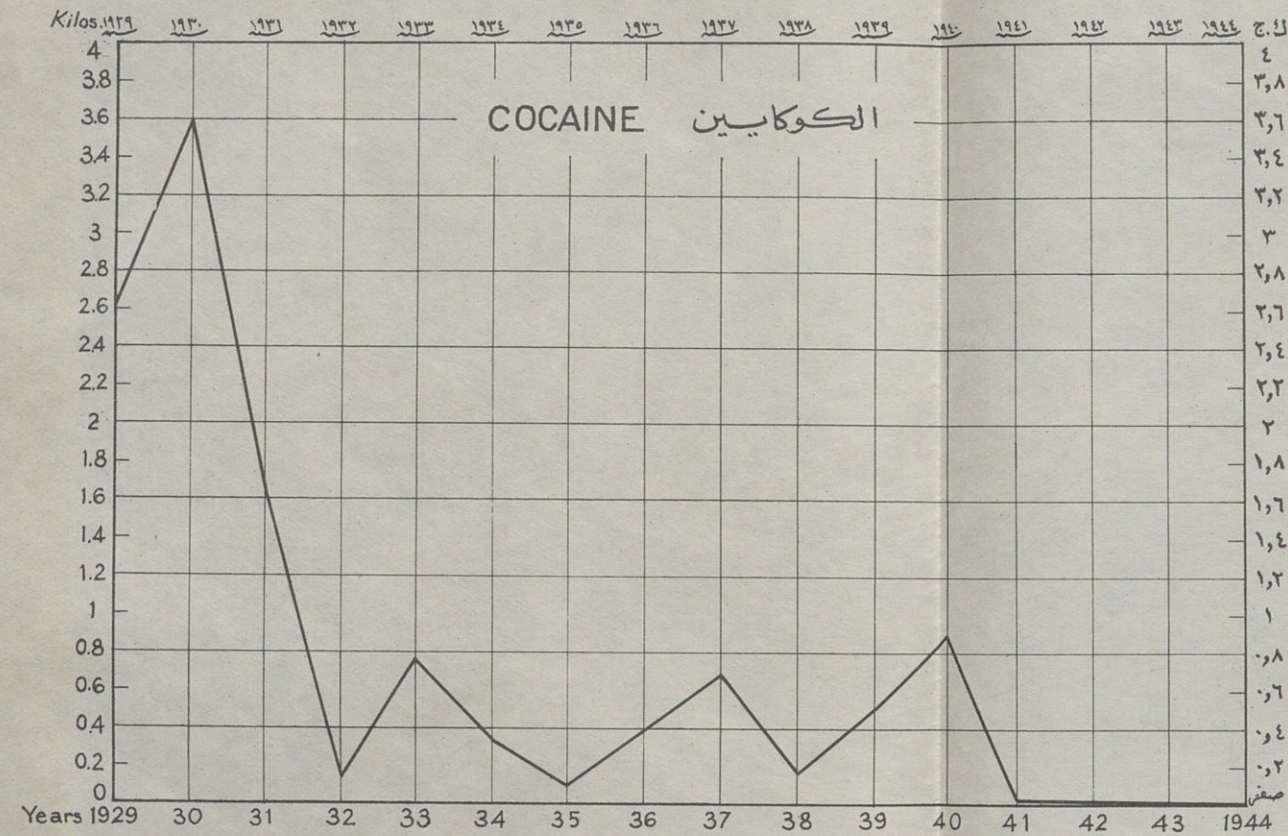
Kind	Year	In water or at coast			On board vessels			Total		
		Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.
Hashish ... ..	1944	—	—	—	22	431	50	22	431	50
	1943	—	—	—	54	170	—	54	170	—
	1942	286	800	—	164	610	—	451	410	—
	1941	81	700	—	39	660	30	121	360	30
	1940	81	700	—	6	988	—	88	688	—
Opium ... ..	1944	—	—	—	21	944	10	21	944	10
	1943	—	—	—	69	485	—	69	485	—
	1942	18	435	—	14	120	—	32	555	—
	1941	—	—	—	23	424	—	23	424	—
	1940	—	145	—	—	—	—	—	145	—
Heroin ... ..	1944	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1943	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1942	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1940	—	—	—	1	102	—	1	102	—
Cocaine ... ..	1944	—	—	—	—	2	56	—	2	56
	1943	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1942	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1940	—	—	—	—	780	—	—	780	—
TOTAL ...	1944	—	—	—	44	378	16	44	378	16
	1943	—	—	—	123	655	—	123	655	—
	1942	305	235	—	178	730	—	483	965	—
	1941	81	700	—	63	84	30	144	784	30
	1940	81	845	—	8	870	—	90	715	—



# SEIZURES OF DRUGS

# مضبوطات المخدرات

# SAISIES DES DROGUES





CHAPTER XII

Quantities of Narcotics seized  
during the year 1943

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STATEMENT SHOWING SEIZURES—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOW-  
ING RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF NARCOTICS DURING THE YEARS  
FROM 1934 TO 1944 AS REPORTED BY THE MEDICO-LEGAL  
DEPARTMENT.

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SHOWING KIND AND QUANTITY OF NARCOTICS SEIZED IN EGYPT

Provinces, Governorates and other Departments	Number of cases of seizures	Number of accused	Cocaine			Heroin		
			Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.
Minya Province ... { On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minya Province ... { In Interior ... ..	29	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assint Province ... { On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assint Province ... { In Interior ... ..	198	249	—	—	—	—	—	—
Girga Province ... { On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Girga Province ... { In Interior ... ..	28	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Qena Province ... { On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Qena Province ... { In Interior ... ..	17	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asswân Province ... { On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asswân Province ... { In Interior ... ..	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frontiers Admin. ... { On entry into Country	35	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frontiers Admin. ... { In Interior ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ... .. { On entry into Country	47	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ... .. { In Interior ... ..	1,368	1,954	—	—	—	—	1	50
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	1,415	2,004	—	—	—	—	1	50
TOTAL of 1943 ... ..	1,578	2,241	—	—	1	1	920	50
" " 1942 ... ..	1,877	2,708	—	4	—	—	532	32
" " 1941 ... ..	2,244	3,132	—	19	50	1	86	2
" " 1940 ... ..	2,476	3,527	—	890	35	7	429	47

(4) Manzoul consists of a mixture of hashish, dry spices and herbs.

(2) This column includes: (a) Chocolates mixed with hashish; (b) A mixture of cocaine and heroin with kind of sulphates; (c) Morphine.

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SHOWING THE PERIOD FROM DECEMBER 3, 1943 UP TO NOVEMBER 30, 1944 (contd.)

Opium	Hashish			Manzoul (1)			Other Narcotics (2)			Total		
	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 405	9	—	403	91	—	—	—	—	—	5	809	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 977	2	8	200	95	—	—	—	21	—	54	198	97
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	792	21	—	265	52	—	—	1	35	1	59	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 163	18	—	7	76	—	—	—	—	—	1	170	94
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	151	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	151	5
009 80	—	—	422	76	—	—	—	—	—	1,031	156	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
116 923	10	—	426	661	50	—	—	300	—	1,043	884	60
54 488	91	—	1,018	583	35	—	28	61	—	219	1	1,573
71 412	1	—	1,445	244	85	—	28	61	—	519	1	2,617
86 97	81	—	2,049	102	29	1	152	60	1	665	22	2,739
70 789	87	—	2,715	948	21	—	164	17	—	296	43	3,987
53 84	84	—	1,334	800	60	1	169	60	1	253	13	2,401
50 67	8	—	897	685	49	1	176	67	2	812	93	2,560



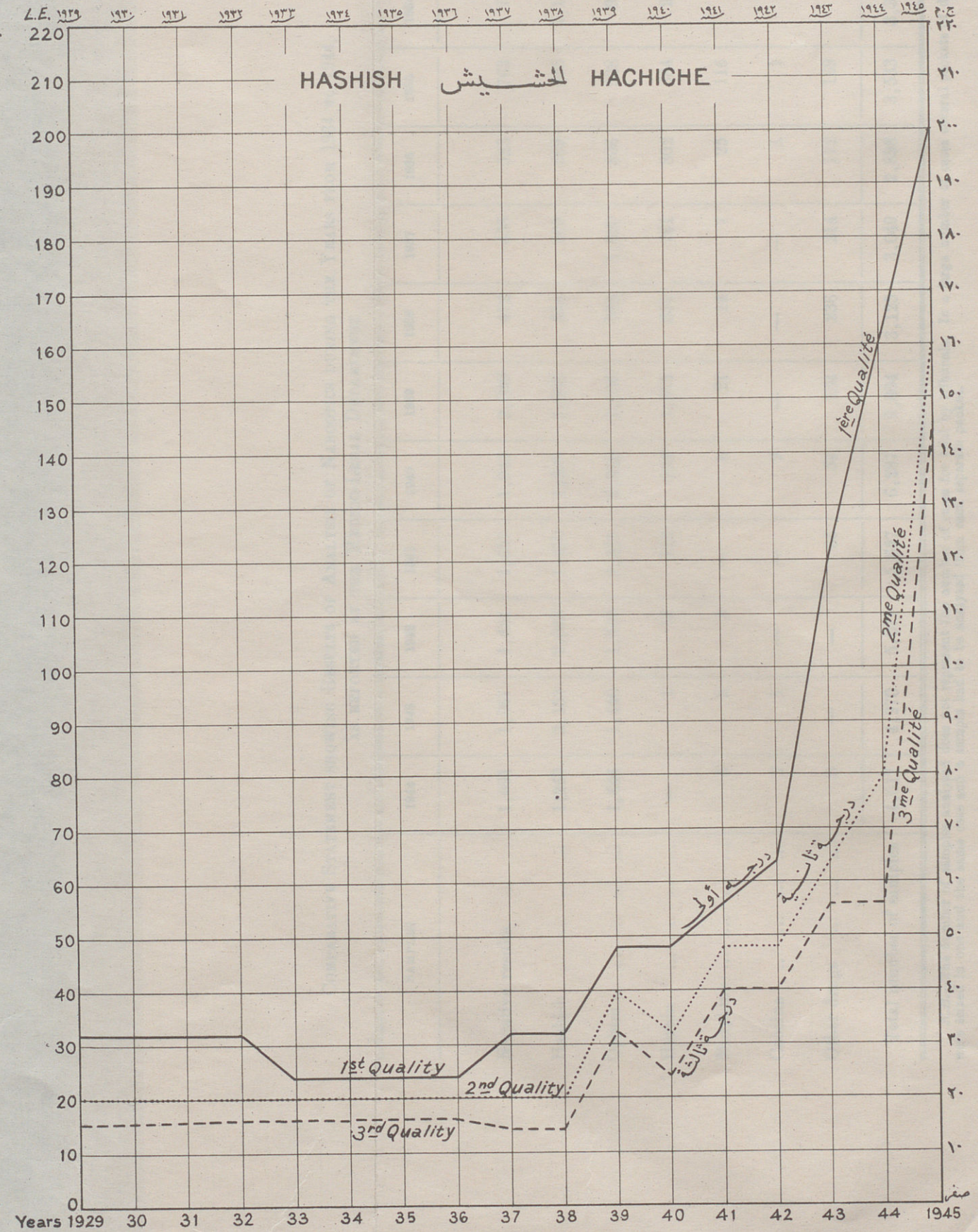
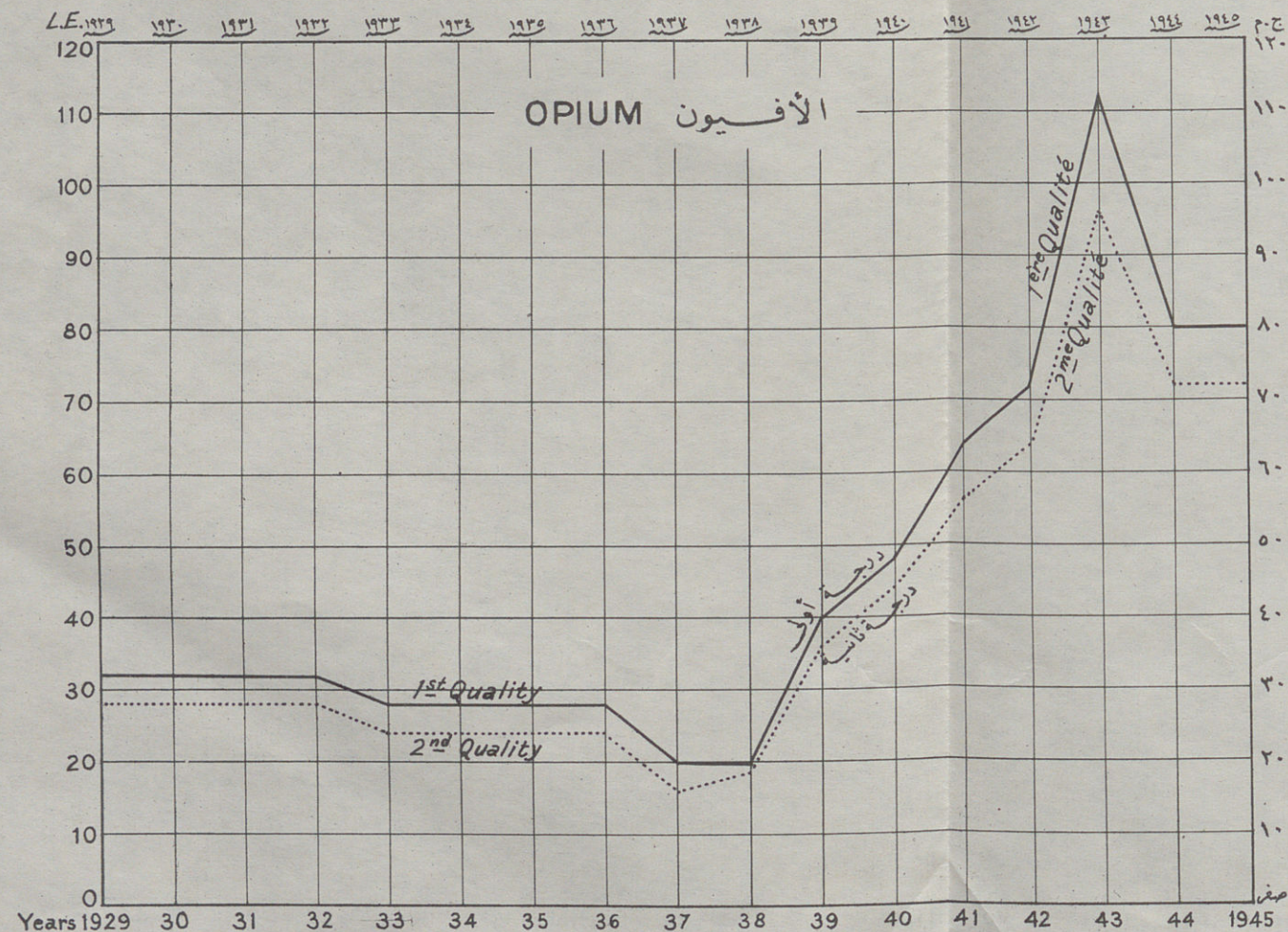
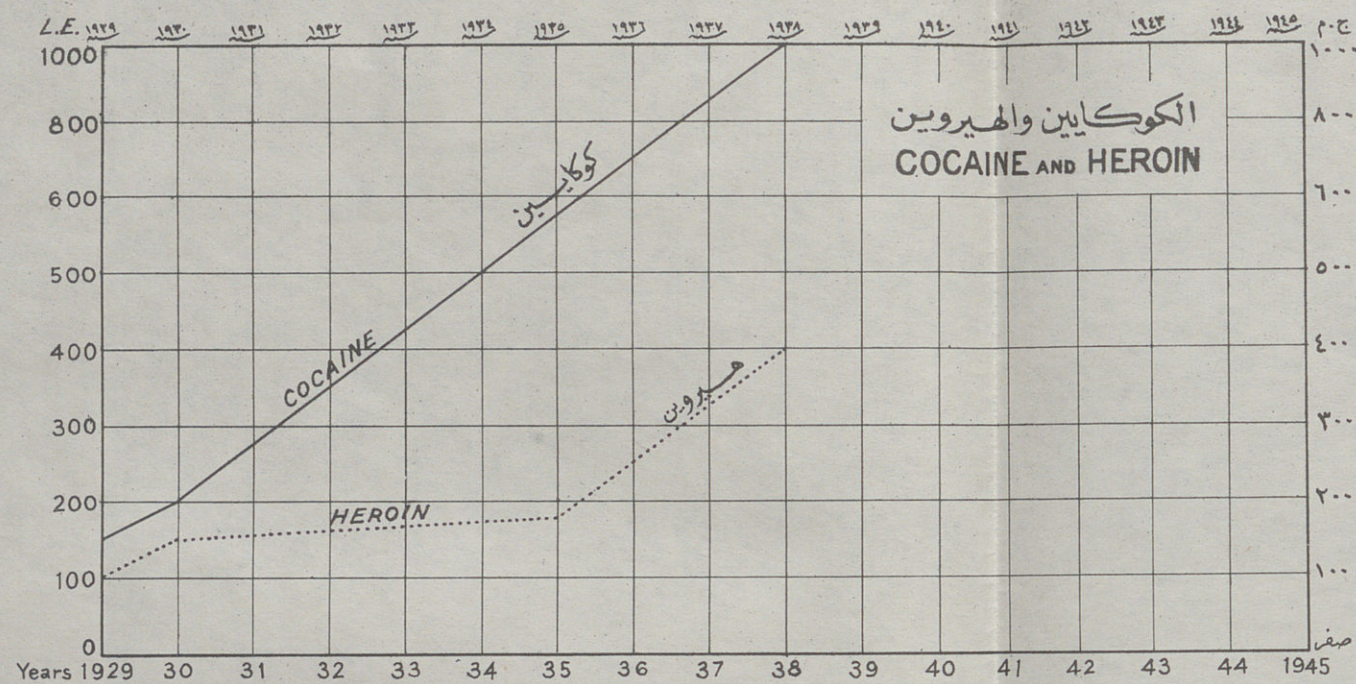
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF NARCOTICS DURING THE YEARS FROM 1934 TO 1944,  
AS REPORTED BY THE MEDICO-LEGAL DEPARTMENT

SAMPLES	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Negative results ... ..	1,091	1,367	1,431	1,657	1,943	2,080	472	438	523	762	794
Hashish ... ..	1,269	2,159	2,048	1,450	1,296	1,038	574	609	569	863	1,173
Opium... ..	1,644	1,440	1,569	2,321	2,388	2,156	955	1,020	806	938	992
Heroin ... ..	—	1	18	113	594	1,375	874	761	802	684	261
Morphine ... ..	6	2	5	—	3	21	14	7	25	116	49
Cocaine .. ...	2	1	—	—	9	—	—	—	1	1	7
Other drugs ... ..	5	—	—	86	54	134	236	214	172	169	28
Total number of samples	4,017	4,970	5,071	5,627	6,287	6,804	3,125	3,049	2,898	3,533	3,304

*N.B.*—The number of samples analysed does not represent the number of cases for trial by tribunals. In a large number of cases several packets of drugs were seized in one and the same case and a sample had to be analysed from each separate packet.



APPROXIMATE WHOLESALE PRICES IN EGYPT PER Kiloกรัม أسعار الجملة التقريبية لكيلوجرام من المخدرات بالقطر المصري PRIX APPROXIMATIFS DU COMMERCE DE GROS EN EGYPT, PAR KILO





## CHAPTER XIII

### Addiction and Trafficking in Egypt

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NATIONALITIES OF TRAFFICKERS—NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO WERE  
IN PRISON ON OCTOBER 1, 1944 UNDER THE LAWS ON NARCOTICS

---



# Nationalities of Traffickers

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT GIVES THE NUMBER OF PERSONS REPORTED TO THE C.N.I.B. AS TRAFFICKING IN NARCOTICS

Nature of dealers		Greek	British	French	Egyptian	Syrian	Chinese	Bulgarian	Turkish	Palestinian	Iranian	American	Armenian	TOTAL
Big dealers ... ..	1944	6	2	5	69	3	1	—	—	14	—	1	1	102
	1943	21	3	—	68	3	10	—	—	1	—	—	—	106
	1942	4	4	6	53	1	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	78
	1941	1	4	3	46	—	5	—	6	2	1	—	—	68
	1940	5	—	—	35	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	45
Big intermediaries ... ..	1944	3	6	—	39	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	53
	1943	5	1	—	71	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	82
	1942	—	1	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	121
	1941	2	—	1	138	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	144
	1940	—	—	—	69	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71
Small dealers ... ..	1944	—	—	—	834	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	834
	1943	—	—	—	1,238	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,238
	1942	—	—	—	1,207	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,207
	1941	—	—	—	1,397	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,397
	1940	—	—	—	1,626	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,626
Small intermediaries ... ..	1944	—	—	—	201	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	201
	1943	—	—	—	262	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	262
	1942	—	—	—	331	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	331
	1941	—	—	—	311	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	311
	1940	—	—	—	187	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	187
TOTAL ... ..	1944	9	8	5	1,143	3	6	—	—	14	—	1	1	1,190
	1943	26	4	—	1,639	4	14	—	—	1	—	—	—	1,688
	1942	4	5	6	1,711	1	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	1,737
	1941	3	4	4	1,892	—	5	—	7	4	1	—	—	1,920
	1940	5	—	—	1,917	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	1,929



**NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO WERE IN PRISON ON OCTOBER 1, 1944  
UNDER LAWS ON NARCOTICS**

PRISONS	TRAFFICKERS			ADDICTS			GRAND TOTAL
	Persons under investigation	Persons undergoing imprisonment	TOTAL	Persons under investigation	Persons undergoing imprisonment	TOTAL	
Cairo ... ..	49	112	161	5	26	31	192
Appeal ... ..	17	6	23	—	—	—	23
Alexandria ... ..	12	21	33	5	3	8	41
Tanta ... ..	5	19	24	2	5	7	31
Zagazig ... ..	2	68	70	—	7	7	77
Damanhûr ... ..	1	14	15	—	1	1	16
Shebîn El-Kôm ... ..	3	25	28	—	—	—	28
Benha ... ..	—	10	10	—	2	2	12
Mansûra ... ..	7	14	21	—	10	10	31
Port-Said ... ..	8	45	53	—	6	6	59
Giza Camp ... ..	—	29	29	—	11	11	40
Beni Suef ... ..	2	18	20	—	6	6	26
Fayûm ... ..	1	2	3	—	—	—	3
Minia ... ..	1	8	9	—	5	5	14
Assiut ... ..	6	40	46	2	9	11	57
Sûhag ... ..	—	6	6	—	—	—	6
Qena ... ..	—	11	11	—	2	2	13
Tura Farm ... ..	—	790	790	—	19	19	809
Abu-Zaabal Camp ... ..	—	64	64	—	2	2	66
Giza ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men's Reformatory Camp (Delta) ... ..	—	2	2	—	3	3	5
Juvenile Reformatory Camp (Marg) ... ..	—	15	15	—	—	—	15
Juvenile Reformatory (Giza) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Juvenile Reformatory (Marg) ... ..	—	5	5	—	2	2	7
Girls' Reformatory ... ..	—	4	4	—	—	—	4
<b>TOTAL ON 1-10-1944 ... ..</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>1,328</b>	<b>1,442</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>1,575</b>
"  "  1- 7-1944 ... ..	128	1,332	1,460	25	130	155	1,615
"  "  1- 4-1944 ... ..	109	1,498	1,607	17	108	125	1,732
"  "  1- 1-1944 ... ..	81	1,563	1,644	14	137	151	1,795
"  "  1-10-1943 ... ..	87	1,649	1,736	19	114	133	1,869
"  "  1- 7-1943 ... ..	57	1,728	1,785	25	167	192	1,977
"  "  1- 4-1943 ... ..	121	1,758	1,879	16	133	149	2,028
"  "  1- 1-1943 ... ..	119	1,712	1,831	5	340	345	2,176
"  "  1-10-1942 ... ..	112	1,934	2,046	19	189	208	2,254
"  "  1- 7-1942 ... ..	138	2,135	2,273	15	215	230	2,503
"  "  1- 4-1942 ... ..	128	2,199	2,327	19	194	213	2,540
"  "  1- 1-1942 ... ..	130	2,268	2,398	25	175	200	2,598

1,920  
1,929

1

4

7

2

5

2

1,892

1,917

4

4

3

5

1941

1940



NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO WERE IN PRISON ON OCTOBER 1, 1944  
UNDER LAWS ON NARCOTICS (contd.)

PRISONS	TRAFFICKERS			ADDICTS			GRAND TOTAL
	Persons under investigation	Persons undergoing imprisonment	TOTAL	Persons under investigation	Persons undergoing imprisonment	TOTAL	
TOTAL ON 1-10-1941 ... ..	100	2,434	2,534	20	172	192	2,726
" " 1- 7-1941 ... ..	107	2,488	2,595	28	189	217	2,812
" " 1- 4-1941 ... ..	114	2,617	2,731	21	214	235	2,966
" " 1- 1-1941 ... ..	115	2,793	2,908	45	208	253	3,161
" " 1-10-1940 ... ..	143	2,804	2,947	56	205	261	3,208
" " 1- 7-1940 ... ..	156	2,954	3,110	73	243	316	3,426
" " 1- 4-1940 ... ..	166	2,931	3,097	83	282	365	3,462
" " 1- 1-1940 ... ..	192	2,854	3,046	81	304	385	3,431



## CHAPTER XIV

### Judgments by Native and Mixed Tribunals in Egypt and Expulsion

JUDGMENTS BY NATIVE COURTS—JUDGMENTS BY NARCOTICS  
COURTS, CAIRO AND ALEXANDRIA—JUDGMENTS BY COURTS  
OF FRONTIERS ADMINISTRATION—FINES IMPOSED UNDER THE  
LAWS ON NARCOTICS—JUDGMENTS BY MIXED TRIBUNALS—  
EXPULSION.

JUDGMENTS BY NATIVE TRIBUNALS IN NARCOTICS CASES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1943  
TO NOVEMBER 30, 1944, AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS FOUR YEARS

Sentences	Number of Cases				
	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940
15 days' imprisonment ... ..	—	—	1	15	—
1 month's imprisonment ... ..	16	42	14	35	—
2 months' imprisonment ... ..	—	16	2	85	—
3 months' imprisonment ... ..	7	12	8	46	—
4 months' imprisonment ... ..	—	9	—	—	—
5 months' imprisonment ... ..	—	1	—	—	—
6 months' imprisonment ... ..	6	7	15	13	18
6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 600 ... ..	158	300	378	421	479
8 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400 ... ..	4	3	3	—	—
9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200 ... ..	—	2	2	19	34
10 months' imprisonment ... ..	—	1	—	—	—
1 year's imprisonment ... ..	12	14	11	1	9
1 year's imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500 ... ..	357	768	812	884	1,087
18 months' imprisonment ... ..	1	3	7	3	—
18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 500 ... ..	41	91	67	103	268
2 years' imprisonment ... ..	1	7	9	4	9
2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000 ... ..	127	263	293	384	569
2½ years' imprisonment ... ..	—	1	—	—	—
2½ years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500 ... ..	—	4	10	32	87
<i>Carried forward</i> ... ..	730	1,544	1,632	2,040	2,560

The above figures include sentences passed in cases of poppy and hashish cultivations under laws No. 64 of 1940 and 42 of 1944, by which offences of poppy and hashish cultivations were changed from contraventions to délits.



JUDGMENTS BY NATIVE TRIBUNALS IN NARCOTICS CASES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1943 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1944, AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS (*contd.*)

Sentences	Number of Cases				
	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940
<i>Brought forward</i> ... ..	730	1,544	1,632	2,040	2,560
3 years' imprisonment ... ..	—	3	—	—	—
3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000 ... ..	53	94	76	158	201
4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000 ... ..	1	26	33	18	92
5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000 ... ..	3	11	18	12	53
TOTAL OF PERSONS CONVICTED ...	787	1,678	1,759	2,228	2,906
Filed finally for no crime ... ..	55	116	153	459	662
Filed temporarily for insufficiency of proofs	22	19	38	33	97
Acquitted ... ..	255	591	566	517	501
TOTAL ... ..	332	726	757	1,009	1,260
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	1,119	2,404	2,516	3,237	4,166



Of the preceding table the following were passed by the Narcotics Courts, Cairo and Alexandria:—

Sentences	Cairo				Alexandria			
	1944	1943	1942	1941	1944	1943	1942	1941
3 months' imprisonment and fines of L.E. 100... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 months' imprisonment ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 600 ...	82	99	103	54	23	41	88	67
8 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400 ...	6	2	1	—	—	1	—	—
9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200 ...	—	1	1	4	—	—	—	—
10 months' imprisonment ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
1 year's imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500 ...	165	221	212	183	57	69	123	106
18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 500 ...	32	56	25	27	5	7	7	3
2 years' imprisonment ... ..	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000 ... ..	78	61	75	77	25	45	33	40
2½ years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500 ... ..	—	1	3	13	—	2	—	2
3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000 ... ..	32	37	21	40	19	12	8	12
4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000 ... ..	4	9	21	12	1	6	1	1
5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000 ... ..	3	4	7	4	2	1	—	—
Total of persons convicted ... ..	407	492	480	414	132	185	260	231
Filed finally for no crime ... ..	28	29	40	43	12	24	31	28
Filed temporarily for insufficiency of proofs ... ..	5	6	5	4	1	1	1	5
Acquitted ... ..	135	171	107	97	45	54	107	100
TOTAL ... ..	168	206	152	144	55	79	139	133
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	575	698	632	558	190	264	399	364



JUDGMENTS BY COURTS OF FRONTIERS ADMINISTRATION IN NARCOTICS CASES  
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1943 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1944, AS COMPARED WITH  
THE PREVIOUS FOUR YEARS

Sentences	Number of Cases				
	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940
6 months' imprisonment and fines vary- ing from L.E. 30 to L.E. 600 ...	2	8	7	1	—
1 year's imprisonment and fines vary- ing from L.E. 50 to L.E. 200 ...	14	28	4	3	2
18 months' imprisonment and fines vary- ing from L.E. 100 to L.E. 200 ...	—	5	4	—	—
2 years' imprisonment and fines vary- ing from L.E. 100 to L.E. 400 ...	2	8	10	6	2
3 years' imprisonment and fines vary- ing from L.E. 200 to L.E. 600 ...	—	—	5	4	3
4 years' imprisonment and fines vary- ing from L.E. 400 to L.E. 500 ...	—	—	—	1	—
5 years' imprisonment and fines of L.E. 1,000 ... ..	—	—	—	—	5
TOTAL ... ..	18	49	30	15	12
Filed finally for no crime ... ..	—	1	—	—	—
ACQUITTED ... ..	2	4	1	2	—
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	20	54	31	17	12



From the preceding lists it will be seen that the Summary Native and Frontiers Courts have dealt with the following number of persons :—

Years	Persons convicted	Persons acquitted	TOTAL
1944 ... ..	805	334	1,139
1943 ... ..	1,727	731	2,458
1942 ... ..	1,789	758	2,547
1941 ... ..	2,243	1,011	3,254
1940 ... ..	2,918	1,260	4,178

The total number of persons dealt with by the Courts of Appeal or whose summary sentences were not appealed against, was as follows :—

Years	Persons convicted	Persons acquitted	TOTAL
1944 ... ..	1,048	460	1,508
1943 ... ..	1,300	456	1,756
1942 ... ..	1,668	369	2,037
1941 ... ..	1,967	526	2,493
1940 ... ..	2,684	566	3,250



*Fines imposed under Narcotics Laws :—*

During the period under review, the sentences of fines passed by the Native Tribunals and the other empowered authorities under the Laws on Narcotics and other Regulations, as compared with the previous four years, have been as follows :—

Authority	Fines imposed				
	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Native Tribunals ... ..	255,379	301,820	356,340	436,231	612,500
Customs Commissions ... ..	296	241	184	38	483
Frontiers Administration ...	1,230	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>256,905</b>	<b>302,061</b>	<b>356,524</b>	<b>436,269</b>	<b>612,983</b>

Unfortunately the figure of fines inflicted by the Courts gives a fictitious impression as not more than 2 per cent of fines inflicted is ever collected.

This is due to the fact that under the Narcotics Laws the Court if it finds an accused guilty, is compelled to give sentence of fine as well as of imprisonment. In most cases the person convicted is quite unable to pay the fine and opts for a further three months' imprisonment, which is the maximum that can be enforced in lieu of fine.



JUDGMENTS PASSED BY THE MIXED TRIBUNALS FROM DECEMBER 1, 1943 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1944

Nationalities	Number of cases	Sentences where fines were inflicted	Sentences where 6 months' imprisonment were inflicted	Sentences where 6-11 months' imprisonment were inflicted with fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 50	Sentences where 1 year's imprisonment were inflicted with fines of L.E. 15 to L.E. 200	Sentences where over 1 to 1½ years' imprisonment were inflicted with fines of L.E. 200 to L.E. 300	Sentences where 2 years' imprisonment were inflicted with fines from L.E. 15 to L.E. 500	Sentences where 5 years' imprisonment were inflicted with fines of L.E. 1,000
British ...	1944	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1943	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	1942	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	1941	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1940	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
French ...	1944	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	1943	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	1942	3	—	—	2	—	—	1
	1941	3	—	—	2	—	1	—
	1940	4	—	—	1	—	1	—
Greeks ...	1944	9	—	—	3	—	1	—
	1943	15	—	—	2	3	1	—
	1942	4	—	—	3	—	1	—
	1941	4	2	—	1	—	—	—
	1940	4	—	—	1	—	1	—
Americans	1944	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1943	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1942	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1940	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

N.B.—With effect from October 1, 1937, cases of foreign subjects are dealt with by the Mixed Tribunals instead of the Consular Courts *vide* Montreux Convention of May 1937.



STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER AND NATIONALITY OF PERSONS WHOSE EXPULSION  
AS COMPARED WITH

NATIONALITY	CAIRO		ALEXANDRIA		PORT SAID		SUEZ	
	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved
British ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French ... ..	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Greek ... ..	4	3	3	5	5	3	—	—
Syrian & Lebanese ... ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese ... ..	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	1
Palestinians ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ... ..	10	7	7	6	5	3	1	1
Total shown in 1943 Report	4	5	11	9	4	3	5	1
" " 1942 " "	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2
" " 1941 " "	—	—	5	8	4	4	1	1
" " 1940 " "	5	7	12	11	4	6	—	1
" " 1939 " "	3	1	15	22	6	5	1	2
" " 1938 " "	3	3	21	18	4	3	3	1
" " 1937 " "	10	3	15	5	1	1	1	1
" " 1936 " "	5	2	11	5	8	8	1	1

In addition to the above the undermentioned traffickers, though their expulsion has not

	AMERICAN	BRITISH	CHINESE	FRENCH	GERMAN	GREEK
Shown in 1944 Report ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " 1943 " "	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " 1942 " "	—	—	—	1	—	—
" " 1941 " "	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " 1940 " "	—	1	1	—	—	—
" " 1939 " "	—	—	—	—	—	2
" " 1938 " "	—	3	1	—	—	—
" " 1937 " "	1	2	—	—	—	4
" " 1936 " "	—	—	—	3	2	8

HAS BEEN APPLIED FOR FROM DECEMBER 1, 1943, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1944,  
PREVIOUS YEARS

GHARBIA		QALIUBIYA		DAQAHLIA		BEHEIRA		SHARQIA		TOTAL	
Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	11
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	25	19
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	18
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	7	7
—	2	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	12	16
2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	25
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	31
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	32	25
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	10
1	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	28	18

been applied for, were placed on the black list and therefore not allowed to return to Egypt

IRAQIAN	ITALIAN	PALESTINIAN	PORTUGUESE	SYRIAN AND LEBANESE	TRANS- JORDANIAN	TURKISH	TOTAL
1	—	—	—	2	—	—	3
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	4	—	—	—	—	5
—	—	2	—	5	—	—	7
—	1	2	—	—	—	—	5
—	1	2	—	—	—	—	5
—	—	8	1	2	2	—	17
—	1	1	—	1	—	—	10
—	2	—	—	7	—	4	26



## CHAPTER XV

### Honours

---

HIS MAJESTY KING FAROUK has been graciously pleased to confer the following medals on the under-named personnel of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau in recognition of their good services :—

*Médaille de Devoir in gold*

Bimbashi ABDEL AZIZ SAFWAT EFF.

*Médaille de Devoir in silver*

Yuzbashi AHMED SAYED AHMED RAMADAN EFF. ;

„ IBRAHIM MAHMOUD EL TERSAWI EFF. ;

„ MOHAMMED ABDEL AZIM EL AGGOURI EFF.

*Médaille de Devoir in bronze*

Bash Shawish AZIZ ISHAQ.

HIS MAJESTY has also been graciously pleased to confer the 3rd Nile Order on Lt. Colonel Rafik Bey El Azme, Commandant of the Syrian Gendarmerie and Lt. Col. Fozi Bey El Tarabouley, Commandant of the Lebanese Gendarmerie, in recognition of their valuable services to Egypt in destroying the hashish crop in Syria and the Lebanon during the summer of 1944.

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## APPENDIX 1

### Drug Seizures in Syria and Lebanon in 1944

The following figures of seizures of hashish, hashish powder and opium by the Syrian, Lebanese, French and British authorities during 1944 have been received after the report had gone to the printers; they are therefore added as an appendix.

It will be remarked that the total of opium seizures for these two countries amounts to over  $2\frac{1}{2}$  tons.

*The Director.*



**DRUG SEIZURES IN SYRIA AND LEBANON IN 1944**

DRUG SEIZURES IN SYRIA AND LEBANON											
		Hashish		Hashish partly prepared		Opium		Cocaine		Number of seizures	Number of arrests
		Kgs.	Grs.	Kgs.	Grs.	Kgs.	Grs.	Kgs.	Grs.		
<b>Syria</b>											
Seized by:											
Syrian Gendarmerie and Police		190	103	1,440	600	274	750	—	130	136	141
Customs ... ..		9	950	—	—	1,398	250	—	—	20	52
French Military Authorities ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8
British Military Authorities ...		162	500	—	—	258	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ... ..		362	553	1,440	600	1,931	—	—	130	161	201
<b>Lebanon</b>											
Seized by:											
Lebanese Gendarmerie ... ..		101	815	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	15
Lebanese Police ... ..		88	626	—	—	—	20	—	—	18	18
Customs ... ..		236	550	—	—	578	275	—	—	22	38
French Military Authorities ...		16	200	—	—	75	—	—	—	2	3
British Military Authorities ...		33	—	* 800	—	10	125	—	—	6	12
TOTAL ... ..		476	191	* 800	—	663	420	—	—	59	86
<b>Total</b>											
SYRIA ... ..		362	553	1,440	600	1,931	—	—	130	161	201
LEBANON ... ..		476	191	800	—	663	420	—	—	59	86
GRAND TOTAL ...		838	744	2,240	600	2,594	420	—	130	220	287

\* Not including 600 kilos. destroyed at Chettine (Nth. Lebanon) on August 19, 1944 and included in total destroyed in the hashish campaign 1944.



# ALPHABETICAL INDEX

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